THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XIII NO. 8 SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1975

25¢



—Election Special—

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VOTE LUCKY #7 ON APRIL 15

ELECT ELAINE: OUR "KEY TO THE KINGDOM"



(Left to right) Ms. PATSY FULCHER, Ms. AILEEN HERNANDEZ, Ms. ELAINE BROWN and Ms. JESSICA MINOR gathered together last week to both celebrate International Women's Year and support the candidacy of Ms. Brown to the Oakland City Council.

(Oakland, Calif.) — *"I think the election of Elaine Brown will open some doors. As Don McCullum (Black Berkeley City Attorney), said to me, it's like the keys to the kingdom. . ."*

A mood of tingling anticipation hangs over the city of Oakland this last week prior to the April 15 municipal elections, a feeling of being on the threshold of an event of historic significance. As Elaine mentions in the quote above, for many local residents here, next week's elections represent a conscious chance of unlocking a new hope for the future, and Tuesday, April 15, has become a day ripe with the sense of duty and deed.

Indeed, the statements by Ms. Aileen Hernandez and Ms. Jessica Minor at a celebration of International Women's Year last week put Elaine's campaign in a similar perspective.

Held in the warm and comfortable confines of the home of Earl and Floretta Chisholm, Ms. Hernandez, president of Aileen Hernandez and Associates and a member of the San Francisco Commission on Education, had this to say:

"It's not hard to be eloquent about Elaine... She's a new breed. She's the kind of person all of us are going to be happy to have representing us — not only in Oakland, because once you elect somebody who is Black

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Editorial

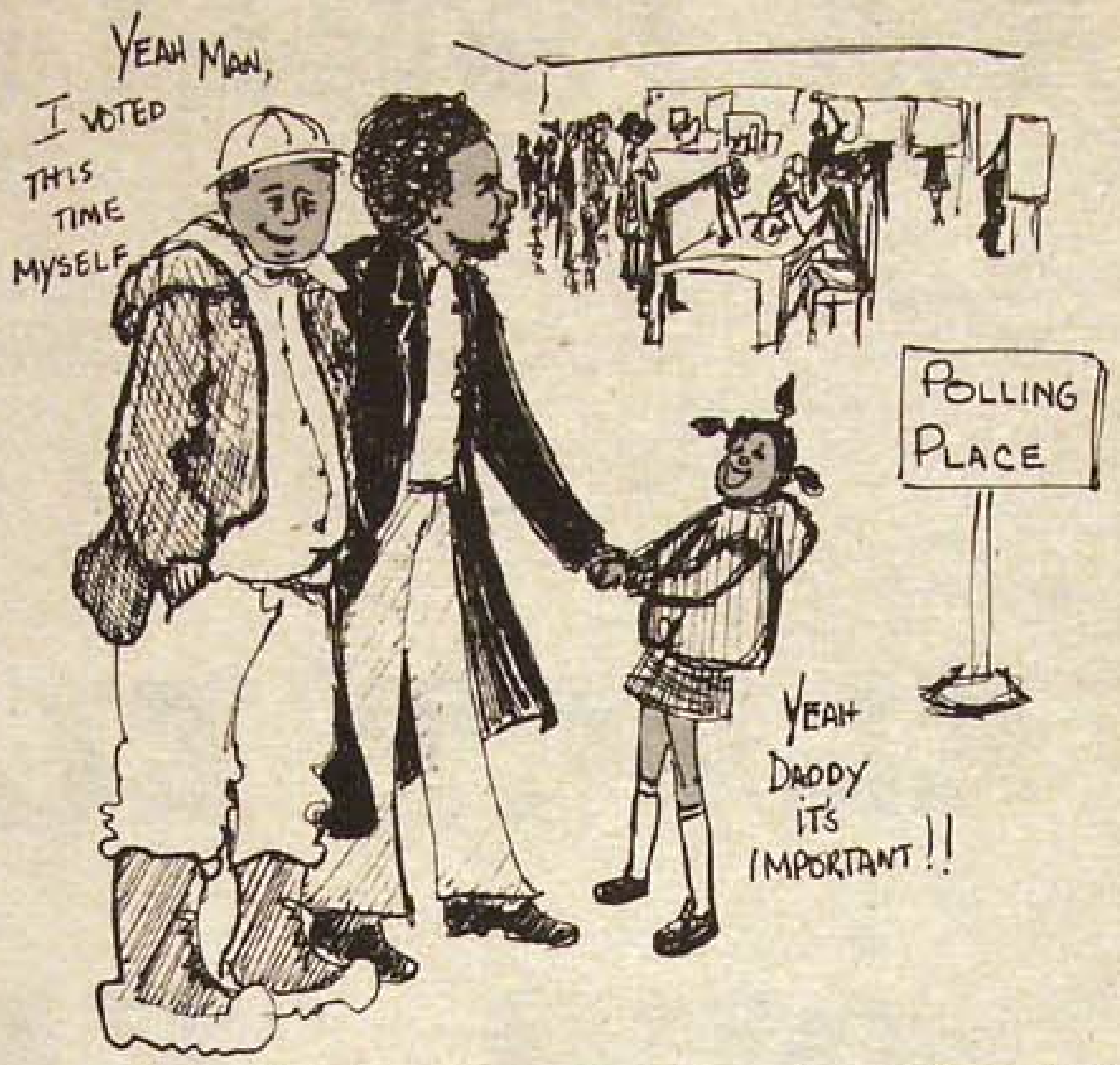
VOTE FOR ELAINE

"Vote for Elaine" is no slogan. It's a necessity. If we care about ourselves, desire something better than we have in the city of Oakland, we have no choice. Except for those who have not registered to vote, and thereby forfeited this opportunity to contribute to a positive change in Oakland, all the rest of us have an historic responsibility to usher in a new day for Oakland. We can do this by voting for Elaine Brown.

During the 1973 municipal election campaign far too many said to themselves that Elaine could not win. Therefore, they did not register and did not go to the polls. When the final returns were in it was clear to everyone that had all those who believed that way registered and voted, Elaine would be sitting on the Oakland City Council today.

There can be no argument that Oakland needs Elaine; that those handmaidens of big business, until recently so firmly entrenched in political leadership of this city beside the bay, need to be forced to face the people of Oakland through a true representative of the people within their midst; observing their every action, recording their every word, challenging their every betrayal of the people's interest, and reporting those betrayals to the people.

A victory for Elaine on April 15 means the beginning of a new day in Oakland. She will be like a breath of fresh air in those hallowed chambers of City Hall. And, especially all those of us for whom those chambers have been largely meaningless — the poor, the Black, the Chicano, the Asian, the elderly, the young — will have a champion through whom our voices can at least be heard. All Oakland will benefit. It will be a beginning. The rest will be up to us.



An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Reader,

The staff of THE BLACK PANTHER deeply appreciates and thanks those of you who have responded so generously to our urgent plea for financial help in these difficult times for us all. We have been most gratified by those who have sent contributions of from a quarter to five dollars, indicating that you are yourselves in very difficult straits, wishing you could send more and urging us to hang in there.

We want to assure you, good friends, that we've hung in there these past eight years, and we'll be hanging in there until our job is done. We know this because you're out there and your numbers are growing every day.

Those of you who have not yet responded to our appeal, we urge you to do so today. Don't wait. Help carry us over the hump. Send what you can and pass our paper around to those unfamiliar with it. Help THE BLACK PANTHER win new readers, new friends and new contributors.

There is another way you can help. We're looking for creators of crossword puzzles relevant to survival and liberation. If you're a crossword puzzle enthusiast, how about creating puzzles for THE BLACK PANTHER?

Remember, with every contribution of $25.00 or more you will receive free a one year's subscription. For every contribution of $100.00 or more you will receive free a life-time subscription.

By helping to keep THE BLACK PANTHER alive and well you will be directly contributing to your liberation.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

David G. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

COMMENT

VIETNAMESE "ORPHANS": VICTIMS OF U.S. DIPLOMACY

(Oakland, Calif.) - The shameless ends to which the American government will go to deceive the people of this country in its effort to save face in South Vietnam know no bounds. The newest pawns in the U.S.'s failing policies in Indochina are the hundreds of innocent South Vietnamese children, alleged orphans, who are being literally grabbed off the streets of their native land and shipped to the U.S. for adoption.

The children have become the latest scapegoat of the White House in its last-ditch stand to create sympathy for the South Vietnamese people among the American public, thereby persuading us and Congress that the U.S. is justified in militarily intervening to save the criminal Thieu government in Saigon.

Faced with the imminent collapse of the Thieu government, whose fall will be a resounding defeat for U.S. neocolonial policy in Indochina, President Ford has been making desperate cries about the "bloodbath" that the South Vietnamese people will suffer at the hands of the liberating Vietcong forces. Ford has blatantly lied to us. An official statement released on March 25 by the Vietcong offers nothing but reconciliation to the South Vietnamese people in the struggle to defeat the reactionary U.S.-backed Thieu government. (See article, page 17.)

These are the real facts concerning the airlift of the South Vietnamese children to the U.S.:

1. The overwhelming majority of the children are not orphans. Highly reliable South Vietnamese sources inform THE BLACK PANTHER that most of the children have been kidnaped from their parents. Mothers whose husbands are at war or who have been killed often leave

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THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621, TELEPHONE: (415) 638-0195.

YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $10.00.

APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

COINTELPRO DOCUMENTS DETAIL PLOT TO CREATE RACISM

(New York, N.Y.) — Documents recently released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reveal a diabolical plot by the FBI's COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) to create racial friction within leftist political groups in the U.S., with the ultimate aim of destroying these groups.

The 412 documents, 41 of which are COINTELPRO-related, were surrendered to the Political Rights Defense Fund (PRDF) on demand by a federal district court order. *Liberation News Service* reports that the PRDF is the first group to receive COINTELPRO documents. Requests for the documents by other groups are pending court decisions.

The existence of COINTELPRO first became public in April, 1971, when an anonymous group liberated FBI files in Media, Pennsylvania. The FBI immediately claimed that COINTELPRO no longer existed, and in 1974, in response to several court orders, finally released summaries of the COINTELPRO documents detailing disruption of numerous left and political groups including the Black Panther Party.

RACIST LETTER

The documents released to PRDF, portions of which were deleted by the FBI, include a racist letter sent to a Black Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member, allegedly from White SWP members; COINTELPRO schemes to create a split among three Black members of the Monroe, Louisiana, NAACP who were falsely accused of kidnaping a White couple in 1964; and a plan to destroy the candidacy of a Black man who ran for mayor of San Francisco in 1963.

Also included in the documents are activities relating to the surveillance and disruption of SWP and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

Brother Andre Pulley, a member of SWP's National Committee, said of the COINTELPRO actions, "The FBI put special efforts into trying to drive Black activists out of political life, and they used every dirty trick to try to disrupt, discredit and destroy the Black freedom movement."

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Police agencies maintain drive to destroy Black freedom movements.

FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6
JURY SELECTION CONTINUES IN TRIAL

(Marin, Calif.) - The plight of six Black and Brown prison activists, David Johnson, Willie Tate, Luis Talamentez, Fleeta Drumgo, and Black Panther Party members Johnny Larry Spain and Hugo Pinell—known collectively as the San Quentin 6—has once again come to public attention with the recent opening of the trial here and the selection of a jury.

The Six, who are accused on charges in connection with the 1971 assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson, have filed a federal lawsuit charging that their confinement in San Quentin Prison's Adjustment Center constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment." The following is Part 2 of a post-trial memorandum written after the charges were heard last summer and submitted in court by attorneys Fred Hiestand and Mark Merin, summarizing the facts of why the San Quentin 6 must be set free.

PART 2

A "gut decision," according to (former) Department of Corrections Director Raymond Procunier, determines assignment to "security housing." This "gut decision" or hunch became a mere suspicion which was rejected by the juries which found them innocent of the charges for which they were put in the Adjustment Center.

The "suspicion" did not even convince the prosecutor in Tate's and Johnson's cases and he refused to prosecute them on the assaults for which they were sent to the Adjustment Center.

There was not even any suspicion in Spain's case — just punishment for possession of political beliefs.

In Pinell's case, the "hunch" which justified his original placement in the hole related to alleged participation in a melee for which he was convicted, after he refused the demand of Soledad Prison officials to testify falsely against George Jackson under threat that he would be convicted on the assault charges if he did not cooperate.

It was into the stripped-down first tier of the San Quentin Adjustment Center, devoid of even a pretense of the "treatment" goals it used to profess, that the plaintiffs were thrust, one by one beginning in March, 1970.

For the usual Adjustment Center prisoner, victory in the clash of ideology between him and the prison is signalled by his release from the Adjustment Center. The victory is the prison's. It must be on the prisoner will not be seen as ready for release. Indeterminate commitment to the program of the Adjustment Center permits the prison to monitor the breakdown of the prisoner's resistance, and most prisoners are moved through the paralyzing rigors of the first tier with dispatch, on to the slightly less debilitating restrictions of the second and third tiers.

Instead of participating in the power struggle regulated by the indeterminate commitment, however, the plaintiffs were denied even the possibility of working their way out of the most restrictive confinement in the Adjustment Center. Nothing

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FALLEN COMRADE

BOBBY HUTTON

Assassinated April 6, 1968



Brother Bobby James Hutton, "L'il Bobby" as he was affectionately called by his comrades, was one of the first members of the Black Panther Party, joining when the Party was founded in 1966. Only 16-years-old, he was an enthusiastic worker in the Party's early development, an untiring, dedicated servant of the people.

Comrade Bobby served as finance coordinator of the Party's Oakland, California Chapter and was one of the Party members arrested on May 2, 1967, at the historic California State Legislature protest in Sacramento where the Party read its position, an Executive Mandate by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Party, on self defense for oppressed people.

On the night of April 6, 1968, just three weeks before his eighteenth birthday, Li'l Bobby became the first Black Panther Party member to be killed, the victim of gunshots fired by a squad of Oakland policemen. The courageous example of Bobby Hutton will go down in the history of the Black liberation struggle in America—his spirit and his sacrifice will not be forgotten.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CATHOLIC MINISTERS TO PROBE MIRIAM CHERRY FIRING

(Lake Tahoe, Calif.) — The Catholic Campus Ministers Association, meeting here for its annual Study Week, resolved to investigate the firing of former Stanford University Associate Catholic Chaplain Miriam Cherry.

Lay minister Cherry was fired by the governing council of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church four weeks ago in the face of the overwhelming objection of a largely Chicano and Black congregation and community, because of her support work over a period of four years for survival programs initiated by the Black Panther Party.

The Study Week of the Catholic Campus Ministers Association was held here from March 31 to April 4. Minister Cherry told THE BLACK PANTHER that many financial pledges were made by those attending, coming from across the country, as contributions to help her to continue to carry out her prophetic ministry in the Palo Alto community and on the Stanford University campus.

SUPERVISOR

Stanford Catholic minister John Duryea, minister Cherry's immediate supervisor who engineered the firing under pressure from a few powerful individuals in the Palo Alto community, although scheduled to be present at the Study Week, failed to attend. Several at the Study Week expressed anger since Father Duryea had paid the fee and was expected to be present.

Study Week participants were eager to obtain from Father Duryea his interpretation of the firing and to question him concerning the work of minister Cherry in the carrying out of her "prophetic ministry."

In the course of discussions several participants strongly supported the type of ministry Miriam Cherry engaged in in the Palo Alto and campus community and berated others of their group for not carrying on similar such work with Black Panther Party survival programs.

Minister Cherry told us that she took along with her to the Study Week a large quantity of issues of THE BLACK PANTHER containing reports on her firing. All the papers were distributed and some of the ministers present



Support for lay minister MIRIAM CHERRY (right) continues to grow on the Stanford University campus as well as in the greater Palo Alto community.

inquired about subscribing to THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

SUPPORT

Minister Cherry organized the Palo Alto Intercommunal Support Committee in August 1971. In the four years of work in the Chicano, Black and depressed White communities of Palo Alto, the Committee has set up and runs two Free Child Care Centers, Free Food programs, Free Clothing Programs, Free Sickle Cell Anemia testing, Free Busing to Prisons, Free Legal Aid and weekly sales of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper on Stanford campus and in the Palo Alto communities.

In 1973, during the Oakland municipal mayoralty campaign in which Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown ran for Mayor and city Councilwoman, respectively, Miriam Cherry actively worked in support of their candidacies.

On February 27 of that year, agents from the FBI came to the Norma Gist Free People's Child Development Center, operated by the Intercommunal Support Committee, threatened to break down the door if not admitted, terrorized the children and outraged the parents allegedly looking for a Black draft resister.

In response to a press conference called to expose and condemn the action, held in the offices of California Senator Allan Cranston, Miriam Cherry received a letter of apology from then FBI director L. Patrick Gray, with an assurance that such harassment would not reoccur.

ELECT ELAINE
VOTE LUCKY #7 ON APRIL 15

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

APRIL 7, 1712

A slave revolt in New York City on April 7, 1712, resulted in the execution of 21 slaves and the death of nine Whites.

APRIL 12, 1787

Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, and Absalom Jones organized Philadelphia, Pennsylvania's, Free African Society on April 12, 1787, the first step by Black people to create a more organized social life for themselves.

APRIL 12, 1864

On April 12, 1864, Nathan Bedford Forrest, a Confederate general, captured Fort Pillow, Tennessee, held by a predominantly Black force of Union troops. Forrest massacred the inhabitants of the fort, sparing neither soldiers nor females, nor children, official reports said.

APRIL 6, 1931

The first of the famous Scottsboro trials of nine Black youths accused of raping two White women on a freight train began in Scottsboro, Alabama, on April 6, 1931.

APRIL 9, 1947

On April 9, 1947, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sent the first of its history-making "Freedom Riders" throughout the South to protest segregation of Black people in public transportation facilities.

APRIL 11, 1956

The Black jazz singer Nat "King" Cole was attacked by a mob of White racists while he was performing on the stage of a Birmingham, Alabama, theater on April 11, 1956.

FIGHT MOUNTS TO SAVE W.I.C. FOOD PROGRAM

(Washington, D.C.) — If President Ford has his way, the pilot Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) will die in June. Present funds allocated by Congress will run out at the end of the fiscal year, and the President's new budget contains a plan which would not provide money for the WIC program.

The WIC program now operates under the auspices of the U.S Department of Agriculture and is designed to supplement the diets of low-income pregnant and nursing women plus infants and children up to four years of age. It is intended to be part of a total health program with participants receiving nutritious foods as well as prenatal and well-child supervision..

By providing foods high in specific nutrients found generally to be low in the diets of the target population, WIC attempts to prevent serious health problems such as iron-deficiency anemia, toxemia during pregnancy, and retardation of infant growth and development.

Plagued from the beginning with impounded funds and disinterest on the part of USDA, the WIC programs have only recently begun to operate at near capacity. Approximately two years passed between the enactment of the legislation and the time when local clinics and health departments actually began distributing the food vouchers. Over 7,800 persons are now being served by Bay Area WIC programs. Nationwide, the authorized caseload is 635,400.

President Ford has proposed a plan which would combine all the child nutrition programs (these) include school lunch, free and reduced price lunches, school breakfast, and other less well-known programs), the special milk program and the WIC program into one program paid for by a block grant. The insidious aspect of this plan is that the amount of money given to states in the block grants would be less than the amount spent this year on the child nutrition programs alone.

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS, the branch of USDA that operates all the feeding pro-

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Mothers and children—beneficiaries of WIC program.



Senate Bill No. 1 threatens the interests of the broad masses of the American people, in particular, Black and poor people.

WISCONSIN B.P.P. WRITES LEGISLATORS ON SENATE BILL NO. 1

(Milwaukee, Wis.) — Wisconsin Senators William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson and Representative Henry Reuss have each replied to letters sent them by the Wisconsin Chapter of the Black Panther Party calling their attention to Senate Bill No. 1 and urging each to "publicly declare your opposition to the clearly repressive features of" the bill.

Senate Bill No. 1, known as the "Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1975," was introduced on January 15 by Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan and Nebraska Senator Roman L. Hruska. It has been called "the most repressive piece of legislation since the days of the 'Alien and Sedition laws.' "

Senator Proxmire wrote in a letter dated March 7: "Thank you for sending me your views on Senate Bill No.1. . . You may be assured that I will keep your views in mind should S. 1 reach the floor of the Senate during the 94th Congress. . ."

Senator Nelson wrote in a letter dated March 11: " . . .I'm sure we agree that we must remain militantly aware of legislation which may have the unwitting effect of nibbling away at the rights which we value most. No legislation should be enacted that would have the effect of devaluing the Bill of Rights. Please be assured that my votes in the Senate will reflect this belief. . ."

CONCERNED

Representative Reuss wrote in a letter dated March 6: "Like you I was very concerned, in the last Congress, about the Nixon Administration's similar bill to revise the code, and the threat that measure would pose for constitutional rights and liberties.

"I certainly agree that the House and Senate Judiciary Committtees must give this measure the closest scrutiny, and I'll relay to members of those Committees the concern you have expressed to me. . ."

In his three page letter to the Wisconsin legislators, Barry Bazzell, of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party, wrote: ". . .Provisions of this bill are not in the interest of the broad masses of the American people in general, and Black, poor and

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DAVID DU BOIS AT SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - DAVID G. DU BOIS, Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service, *was a guest panelist here last weekend at the Fifth Annual Spring Conference on Practice of the Golden Gate Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW).*

The theme of the conference—held at Lone Mountain College—was "Institutional Racism in Human Service Systems—A Challenge to Social Workers."

FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

they could do would end the torture of first tier confinement. They could only be considered for release upon the happening of events external to themselves, beyond their control.

For four of the plaintiffs — Drumgo, Talamantez, Tate and Johnson — the indeterminance of their confinement was to be ended by a prosecutor's decision or a jury's verdict. On that basis they should all have been released; but, indicted while in the Adjustment Center, they are once again dependent on external circumstances to end their indeterminate isolation. Since August of 1971, there has been nothing any of the plaintiffs could do to relieve the pressures which the Adjustment Center architects designed as crushing repression, total control.

Plaintiffs in the Adjustment Center, committed for an indeterminate period to suffer the most barbaric and restrictive confinement, struggle to understand why they are so treated. Not surprisingly, they conclude that the prison administrators are cruel and do not give a damn how prisoners suffer; that the system is racist, condemning a disproportionate number of Blacks and Chicanos to the lingering death of the Adjustment Center; and that they are the victims of a political, economic and social system which must crush those at its bottom to provide ease for its operators and to protect the property and interests of the upper classes.

FIRST TIER

After months of first tier confinement, the prisoners petitioned the warden of San Quentin, stating their collective view of effects of the Adjustment Center:

The purpose of this confinement obviously is for the convenience of the Administration as no program is provided for any advancement. Regardless of a man's behavior he is subjected to the possibility of having to spend a period of years in the Adjustment Center. . . It is common knowledge that an appearance before the parole board by a man housed in the Adjustment Center is futile. In essence, indefinite confinement to the Adjustment Center with little or no effort being made towards advancement is tantamount to the Adjustment Center Committee making the decisions for the parole board.



HUGO PINELL (left), attorney CHARLES GARRY (center) and JOHNNY SPAIN confer prior to trial proceedings.

Petitioners summed up their grievances: "24 hour a day cell confinement with only an hour or two a week to walk on the tier; indefinite exposure to Adjustment Center hardships and restrictions even for men awaiting transfer or going out to court; length of confinement and prisoners' problems taken lightly or disregarded; warehousing of prisoners with resulting adverse effect on parole considerations."

They suggested remedies: "Setting a period of time for prisoners to 'program out' of the Adjustment Center; supply of hobby materials and development of a school program; canteen draw; three hot meals a day; transfer for men who will not be permitted on San Quentin's mainline; complete medical examinations."

PETITION

To emphazise the urgent need for positive attention to the petition of the prisoners "locked in cells like animals for periods of years with one hour supposedly allowed for exercise," petitioners declared that if their grievances were not acted on in good faith everything possible would be done "to call large scale attention to the situation." The warden never responded; the conditions did not improve.

Independently of the subscribers to the above petition, plaintiff Luis Talamantez wrote to Warden Nelson from the first tier of the Adjustment Center in November, 1970, after he had been warehoused there for nine months.

He pointed out that the nine months in the Adjustment Center together with the 21 months he had previously passed in B Section were destroying him. He was "at times very paranoid and suspicious for the smallest of reasons. . ." The mental pressure on him was tremendous, especially since his criminal case had been going on since the previous April.

Since it would still probably be a considerable period before he would be tried, and because his "mind and thinking apparatus can only deteriorate further in my present environment" there was "no real reason why I must still further undergo this cruel sort of punishment I've been subjected to all these months I've been held locked away in a cell away from contact with the rest of the prison."

Though he asked for speedy removal from the Adjustment Center, it was not until a month later that the warden responded that no decision would be made "until the case in court is completed." Before he was finally acquitted in February, 1972, ha was again indicted, this time for participation in the alleged attempt to escape from the Adjustment Center on August 21, 1971.

The facts relating to the events which transpired on August 21, 1971, have not yet been revealed. What has been charged, both in the media which reported charges by the prison information officer, and in this court by the Deputy Attorney General, are shrill, prejudicial accusations against plaintiffs, much the same as those made against the Attica prisoners — that they had slit the throats of hostages — charges which were later exposed as sensational lies.

We do know that on the eve of his first opportunity to address the public, to testify in the Soledad Brother's case (*People v. Jackson, et al.*, San Francisco Superior Court, No. 78302), prison activist and author, George Jackson was killed by prison guards at San Quentin. Two other prisoners and three guards were also killed.

TO BE CONTINUED

OUR HEALTH

SAFETY AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PART 3

Factories, foundries and plants contain a variety of potentially hazardous fumes, chemicals, dusts, gases, cold, heat and other elements causing harmful physical exertion or conditions which may cause injury to workers.

In addition, many occupational diseases have a gradual effect which may not be disabling for many years, making the relationship between cause and effect hard to pin down.

The following are some basic steps for union officers to follow when they wish to make an occupational health complaint.

1. Secure a copy of the *Federal Register* dated October 18, 1972. It contains a list of hazardous substances and the present tolerable limits of each, called "TLVs" (Threshold Limit Values).

2. Watch for the presence of poisonous substances or contaminants in your factory or plant, paying special attention to their effects on workers. Watch new workers' reactions to factory conditions, since they may show a negative reaction at first which may decrease as they "get used to" the chemicals used.

3. If the union's contract provides a means for filing a safety complaint, use the existing procedure to secure relief. If there is nothing provided in the contract, use the contract to build a record of management's noncooperation.

In case a worker is killed or injured because of management's inaction, you may file a federal complaint.

4. If you are uncertain as to whether a health hazard exists and don't want to file a federal complaint, you may file a request for a hazard evaluation with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

5. A federal complaint which is not acted upon can be followed up with a suit in federal court to force management's compliance with a violation citation. In case of "imminent danger," the court may prevent an employer from operating until the hazardous condition is removed.



Community youth initiated Project Manong, renovating a three-story home for Pilipino American senior citizens.

PROJECT MANONG AIDS PILIPINO SENIOR CITIZENS

(Oakland, Calif.) - *Manong* is a Pilipino word for respect and endearment of elderly people. Project Manong, a volunteer youth service group here, translates that human concern into action, attempting to meet the needs of the aged Pilipino community.

For a little more than one year, Project Manong, located at 561 16th Street in downtown Oakland, has been engaged in renovating a formerly condemned, three-story facility to provide decent, low-cost housing for Pilipino senior citizens.

Twenty-two housing units have been renovated, with all work accomplished by volunteers. Occupancy of the completed units has already begun, and 12 "Manongs" have moved in.

GROWTH

As described by the group's coordinator, Ms. Mert Bautista, Project Manong is the story of the growth and development of a deep and meaningful relationship between Pilipino youth and their seniors.

In the summer of 1972, Ms. Bautista recalls, the Pilipino Youth Development Council (PYDC), a youth organization that believes in community involvement, came into contact with many elderly Pilipino men at the Elite Pool Hall in the Chinatown area. For many of the youths, this contact provided them with their first opportunity to learn the true history of the early Pilipino-American experience.

For example, the youth learned, Ms. Bautista says, that in search of job opportunities and a "better life," thousands of Pilipinos migrated to the U.S. in the early 1900s. In the decade between 1920 to 1930, over 31,000 Pilipinos, mostly young males, immigrated to California.

Unfortunately, like other racial minorities of color, these Pilipino "pioneers" became the victims of America rather than its beneficiaries. They found only "discrimination and exploitation," Ms. Bautista charges, and were used as a source of cheap labor by the powerful agribusiness industry or as domestic workers. Legal restrictions banned Pilipinos from marrying into the larger society, nor could they purchase or own real property.

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COUSIN OF DALLAS B.P.P. HEAD KILLED BY COPS

(Dallas, Texas) — David Carroll Walker, cousin of Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was murdered by Dallas policemen at the Dallas City Jail on Thursday, March 20, according to an inmate eyewitness. Police claim David committed suicide.

A Committee for Justice for David C. Walker has been formed. An in-depth investigation into the killing has revealed that the 23-year-old David was severely beaten by police following his arrest early Thursday morning for suspected burglary. A few hours later a White prisoner in the jail saw two policemen choking a Black prisoner in the telephone cell.

The prisoner told at least two persons that two policemen each held an end of a sock choking the young Black man around the throat. This prisoner was from out of town and was released following the murder after the charges against him were dropped and he was told to "get out of town."

The Committee's investigation reveals the following sequence of events: At about 12:10 a.m. on Thursday, March 20, David was arrested on the side of a supermarket on Foreman and Frank Streets by police officers K.G. Brooker, W.A. McBee and W.A. Burrows.



DAVID CARROLL WALKER, murdered by Dallas police.

First it was said the police were answering a burglary alarm. This story was changed when the owner of the supermarket stated that the alarm was never tripped and that his store had not been burglarized nor had there been an attempt to burglarize his store.

The police then said they saw David "swinging on bars of a window on the side of the store." Fresh blood smeared over an area of six inches diameter on the wall of the store indicates that David was severely beaten by the policemen at the time of the arrest.

Several witnesses and the police report state that David jumped from the police car and ran, with his hands handcuffed behind his back, for about 20 yards. He fell because his beltless trousers came down and tripped him. A witness has stated that one of the officers raised David up with a flashlight under his chin choking him so badly that he was limp. "David was dragged back to the car," the witness said. He did not have a shirt on when arrested. Another witness said the officers "kicked and beat" David.

At about 2:00 a.m. David called his mother from the city jail. His mother says he was crying as he talked to her and told her the policemen had beaten and kicked him, his side was hurting and that he needed a doctor.

David's mother then called the jail office and was told that David was not in the jail. At 5:00 a.m. a police investigator named John H. Cawthon came to the home and told Mrs. Walker that her son was dead. He said that David was

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EX-DETROIT TOP COP DENIES RACISM CHARGE

(Detroit, Mich.) - Angrily denying charges of racism practiced by past police administrations here, Oakland County Sheriff Johannes F. Spreen last week branded Black mayor Coleman Young and police chief Phillip G. Tannian, as "liars, who purposefully mislead the public to further their own ends."

Spreen blasted charges by Young and Tannian of racism by past police administrations and laxity in the recruitment of Blacks in the department. He (Spreen) also claimed that Tannian was not telling the truth in the accusations of the past practices of police in bypassing more qualified officers to promote those with departmental or political clout.

A recent policy incorporated by the department of promoting one Black officer for every White officer was defended by Tannian who indicated the plan heightened minority recruitment and tended to elevate more qualified personnel.

PLAN

Young, in detailing his plan to achieve a racial balance on the 5,600 member Detroit police force, has charged repeatedly over the last year that former police administrations discriminated against Black applicants for police jobs. No past police commissioner, however, was cited as an example.

Spreen, an outspoken police departmental head, was police commissioner in Detroit from mid-1968 to 1970.□

MENTAL HOSPITAL SUED FOR VIOLATING RIGHTS OF BLACK CHILDREN

(Whitfield, Miss.) - A class action suit filed in U.S. District Court in Jackson, Mississippi, on behalf of 832 Black children who are residents in a state-run hospital for the mentally retarded, charges that the hospital violates the children's Constitutional civil rights.

An article in the March 25 edition of the *Detroit News* describes Central Mississippi Retardation Center as something out of a 19th century English novel by Charles Dickens—"children begging in the streets or sitting vacantly in an overcrowded asylum, heavily drugged."

The suit charges that the powerful tranquilizers used to control the children are administered by unskilled attendants and other mentally retarded patients. In a case currently before the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), experts are testifying that these tranquilizers, called psychotropic drugs, could be mentally and physically harmful to the retarded if misused.

"HOLDING FACILITY"

Central was built in 1962 as a "holding facility" for mentally retarded Black chldren, the *Detroit News* said. It was built to prevent Black children from attending the facility for White mentally retarded children at Ellisville. Although Ellisville is 42 years older than Central, the former has more modern facilities and provides highly advanced living and training services for the mentally retarded.

Dr. Judy Parker, Central's medical director, claims that drugs are useful control devices on the children because Central has a small staff and "many of those here (the children) have explosive behavior problems." However, Dr. Paul Cotten, director of retardation for the Mississipi Department of Mental Health (MDMH), said that conditions at Central are to blame for the children's behavior problems. He noted:

"(Central is) no more than a warehouse. Anyone who visits Central and says it's a decent place to live is either blind or stupid."

C.B. Noblin, administrator of Central, is clearly unqualified for his position. His college degree was in agriculture and he sold retread tire equipment before coming to Central. Neither Noblin or anyone else in the MDMH knows the current operating budget of the hospital.



Black children in Mississippi suffer under guise of care.

The Black children at Central live in 10 barracks-style, one-story, buildings surrounded by a high cyclone fence which is topped with barbed wire. Rows of closely placed metal cots are found inside the hospital, with bare floors and curtainless windows. In midafternoon, it is not unusual to see the children sitting on their beds, heavily drugged and vacantly staring at TV.

Ms. Irma David, chief nurse at Central and director of residential care, told the *News* that half of the children at Central have been there since 1964.

The class action suit's chief sponsor is the Children's Defense Fund, a nonprofit, legal action group in Cambridge, Massachusetts:□

W.I.C. FOOD PROGRAM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

grams) doesn't say that FNS and President Ford intend to terminate the WIC program, but rather that WIC will be included in the block grants with only some of the present program participants eligible. Pregnant women over 17 would no longer be eligible to participate, and the eligibility of infants would be left to the discretion of each state.

However, if states chose to feed infants they would have to do so at the expense of another age group since infants are not to be included in the formula used to calculate a state's block grant total. The exclusion of most pregnant women and of infants is particularly serious since adequate nutrition during pregnancy and in the early months of life is crucial.

Senator George McGovern has drafted a WIC bill which will be introduced in the near future, and this is where the program needs your help. A petition supporting this bill is also presently being circulated throughout the Bay Area and the state. Help the WIC program survive by writing letters to your representatives and senators encouraging them to support Senator McGovern's bill, S 850. California's U.S. senators are Alan Cranston and John Tunney. They should be addressed at: U.S. Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510. Address all representatives at: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

(We thank the home economics department of Co-op Shopping Centers for the information printed in this article.)

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

MISS. TEACHER MERGER

(Washington, D.C.) - Voting in separate delegate assembly meetings this week in Jackson, Mississippi, members of the predominantly Black, 5,000 member Mississippi Teachers Association (MTA) and the predominantly White 13,000 member Mississippi Education Association (MEA), approved a plan that will bring about the two groups' formal merger on September 1, 1976. MTA delegates voted 288 to 152 for the plan, while the MEA voted 439 to 111. The merged association will be called the Mississippi Association of Educators (MAE). Leaders of the two organizations hailed the voting results as a "great victory for all educators in Mississippi."

SOUL CITY SELL-OUT

(Henderson, N.C.) — Floyd B. McKissick, the former civil rights leader who is now the developer of Soul City, a new town being built in rural North Carolina a few miles north of here, said recently that the federal government's involvement in the project was not without political implications. McKissick made the remark at a news conference called to answer allegations raised in a series of articles concerning the underwriting of $14 million, the bulk of which is federal money. The money was made in loans to plan and construct the new city and develop associated social services in the region and had resulted in accusations of a "political payoff" from the Nixon administration for McKissick's active support in the 1972 election.

MARINES TO CAMBODIA

(Washington, D.C.) - The Defense Department is continuing to deny reports that U.S. Marines are being shipped towards Cambodia despite detailed accounts from Okinawa of top secret U.S. troop movements. The Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldiers Organization (VVAW/WSO) in Okinawa said that an American ship, the USS Dubuque, left Okinawa last week headed for Cambodia with at least 1,000 armed Marines aboard. The VVAW/WSO report states that the Dubuque was carrying members of the 1st Battalion of the 4th Marine Regiment.

WICHITA BLACKS BLAST POLICE ATTACK

(Wichita, Kansas) — An isolated section of the Black community known as the Sunflower Plaza Area has received racist harassment from some Whites in the immediate White community for several years. On Monday, March 17, 1975, masses of police cars and helicopters descended on the community. The resulting police attack sent an 18-year-old pregnant Black woman to the hospital. Men, women, teenagers and children were maced. A home was broken into and a 16-year-old Black youth was beaten in front of his mother and jailed.

Community residents reported to the police that on Friday, March 14, 1975, several White youths drove through the Black community breaking car windows. Police said they would make a record of it but refused to come to the scene.

On Monday, March 17, 1975, several White youth came back into the community and began to chase Black children. Several Black youths ran one of the White youths out of the community and beat him up.

Residents said they were outside talking about the racist harassment when police swarmed into the area and stated, "We're not asking you to get into your homes, we're telling you."

Milton Crawford, 16, told the police he wanted to say a few words to his girl friend. With this the police chased Milton, who ran into his home. According to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



A brutalized victim of police attack.

DEFENSE DELIVERS FINAL ARGUMENTS IN ATTICA TRIAL

(Buffalo, N.Y.) — *As THE BLACK PANTHER goes to press we have learned that John Hill has been found guilty of murdering guard William Quinn and faces a possible life prison term. Charles Pernasilice has been found guilty of second degree assault in Quinn's death and faces a possible four year sentence.*

A judge selected in 1973 by then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller to preside at the Attica trials has denied a defense motion to subpoena Rockefeller as a witness. The Attica defense has repeatedly charged that Rockefeller appointed the judges and special prosecutors to assure that his responsibility in the 43 Attica deaths in 1971 will not be further exposed.

On March 21, in State Supreme Court here, Judge Gilbert King, presiding at the trial of John Hill and Charles Pernasilice, charged with the murder of prison guard Quinn (the only guard whose death was not by trooper gunfire), ruled against the defense motion. Judge King said that Rockefeller's public statements about Quinn's death were "hearsay," as he did not personally witness the Attica events.



Inmates during Attica prison rebellion, bracing for police onslaught. Former and present inmates are still under state's attack for the 1971 rebellion.

The defense had argued that Rockefeller's assertions that Quinn had been "thrown out of a window" were at odds with the prosecution's charge that Quinn had died as the result of a beating. The defense charged that Rockefeller as governor had been officially and personally involved in the Attica matter and thus should reveal on the stand precisely how he received the information relating to Quinn's death.

Just prior to the ruling, William Kunstler, attorney for John Hill, lashed out at the frame-up of the defendants, saying that the Attica uprising was "a cry against an inhumane system and in its initial moments some people got hurt. This was a moment of rebellion. People," he continued, "got killed at Lexington and Concord. Trying this case is like trying to put the French or American revolution on trial."

Evidence that prosecution witnesses obtained favors for their testimony keeps piling up. All prisoners who testified against Hill and Pernasilice before the grand jury received early paroles. Several paroled prisoners who testified for the prosecution have had serious parole violations overlooked. Many Attica parolees have, however, refused to cooperate with the prosecution frame-up.

WITNESS

One witness on parole, Joseph Nance, was subpoenaed by the defense and testified that Quinn had been attacked by three Black men whom he named. Two of these inmates were subsequently murdered by trooper gunfire. (Hill and Pernasilice are part Native American and listed as "White" on prison records.)

Under Kunstler's questioning, Nance said that he had given this same account to state investigators three times. He stated that although he was willing to tell his story to the grand jury, he was never called upon to do so.

Kunstler charged that the reason the state didn't ask him to appear was that his story would have upset the carefully manufactured case against the defendants. "They weren't interested in getting at the truth," Kunstler told the *Guardian*. "They were interested in getting a conviction of the Attica defendants by any means necessary."

Another subpoenaed parolee, Charles Cratsley, testified that he saw a guard he believed to be Quinn hit on the head with a

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DELLUMS' CORNER

URGES END TO SUPPLEMENTAL AID FOR VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA



(Washington, D.C.) — California Representative Ron Dellums has sponsored a resolution in the House asking that: (1) no more supplementary military aid be made to either South Vietnam or Cambodia in the current fiscal year; (2) that the U.S. adhere to all terms of the Vietnam Agreement and Protocols of January 27, 1973; and (3) that our government still attempt to make all effort to account for military appropriated $700 million for South Vietnam and $220 milion for Cambodia to fight a war certain of defeat, a statement from Dellum's office points out.

Now President Ford is asking for $330 million in additional aid for South Vietnam and $220 million more for Cambodia. But Congressman Dellums states it is useless spending "tens of millions of dollars to prop up obviously failing foreign government which cannot even muster the support of its own people."

In the Vietnam Agreement, the U.S. pledged to work for a "lasting and stable peace" and Rep. Dellums has shown how words of peace have been broken by acts of war and by the introduction of war materials.

Also, Dellums said. "We cannot expect information in finding our MIAs if we are helping to kill those whose assistance is necessary. . . while emphasizing the need to know more about American MIAs and to adhere to the peace agreement.

In conclusion he stated. "We do not need to waste any more money."

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON

(Washington, D.C.) — The Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO, representing 58 trade unions and 6 million workers, last week called for a national "Rally for Jobs Now" April 26, here.

The rally of employed and unemployed workers was announced March 19, by IUD President I.W. Abel and Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Clayman. Abel is also president of the United Steelworkers Union and a member of the 35-man AFL-CIO Executive Council. The IUD made up of all the industrial unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

The rally will be held in RFK Stadium which seats nearly 60,000 people. Invitations have gone out to all 58 unions, and each affiliate is expected to inform its own membership and provide transportation.

Rank-and-file pressure for some kind of massive labor response to the worsening economic crisis has been building for months and the decision to hold a rally in the nation's capital is obviously in response to this pressure.

Two unions in particular, the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), reportedly took the lead in arguing inside the IUD for a rally for jobs. The IUE first proposed the idea at the recent AFL-CIO General Board meeting called around the economic crisis which many in the trade union movement believe has become a depression.

At the same time, however, AFL-CIO President George Meany has opposed the idea of mass demonstrations and the IUD rally does not have the endorsement of the full, 35-member executive council even though the heads of several IUD unions are represented on the council.

During the most recent executive council session in Bal Harbour, Fla., Meany said now was not the time for the labor

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

ON THE BLOCK

DO YOU INTEND TO VOTE FOR ELAINE BROWN ON APRIL 15TH? WHY?



Dave Badie
423 E. 18th St.
Manager

I'm going to vote for her because she knows what she's doing. I like her.



Dave Manning
717 E. 18th St.
Graduate Student

I like the way she operates in the community. She's a community organizer and seems to sincerely have the heart of the people.



Gwendolyn Hunter
1817 Larue Rd.
Student-Laney

I think they need more women up there. She says what she wants to say, how she wants to say it and I think somebody like that will be good to tell people what they need to know.



Maurice Lacour
2207 10th Ave.
Instructor

In the last election, she and Bobby had a lot of sound programs. I've noticed the same thing this time. I like her dedication to the community over the last few years.



Roy Robinson
2723 Ritchie St.
Unemployed

I feel that we need a sister like Elaine to be in office — when she gets in there — because it's time for our people to get up and get ahead and do their own thing right now.



Terry Shirley
1515 6th Ave.
Student-Laney

She's one of the best candidates and had a lot of backing from Ron Dellums. I think that's a sign of togetherness.



David Climons
714 23rd St.
Warehouseman

She is very forward and direct in what she intends to do about the minorities. She's very outspoken about that. Plus, she's a very attractive young lady. She's down home people, a very much for real, together sister.



Don Quarrles
P.O. Box 1343
Student-Hayward

From what I understand, her platform seems to be good for minorities. I do know she's trying to get certain types of programs implemented in this city for poor people and from what I've seen, these types of programs haven't been implemented before.

VOTE LUCKY #7 ON APRIL 15

ELECT ELAINE: OUR "KEY TO THE KINGDOM"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

and also a real person, that person is elected all over the country. I think that Elaine's election will have that kind of impact, too.

"I'm glad to be here, I'm glad all of you are here, because Elaine is such an outstanding candidate. I think it's great that Elaine is running, I think it's great that she has the kind of support she does this time, because she's going to make a great Council-lady, a great Councilperson in Oakland, and I think the kinds of things she's going to get done in Oakland we need to see in many other places.

"It's not often that we have both men and women seriously considering a woman candidate, and I think it's a tribute to Elaine that she has done so much for the city of Oakland that all those who really care are out there working on her campaign."

Ms. Minor, a member of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Symphony Foundation, and the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Mental Health Association, had this to say:

"I'm delighted to be asked to join all the people here and I'm also delighted to have the opportunity to publicly support Elaine Brown. I think that she represents all of the traditions that we know Black women have represented for centuries. And, I also think that Elaine represents the model that we want Black women to follow from now on."

(Ms. Patsy Fulcher, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the California Department of Health and Welfare, flew in from Kansas City in order to be on hand in honoring Elaine. Earlier in the week, Elaine and Ms. Fulcher toured the Intercommunal Youth Institute, the East Oakland model school for Black and poor youth, Elaine has been actively involved with in her capacity as Executive Director of the Educational Opportunities Corporation, the non-profit civic group which sponsors the school.)

Elaine herself was in a serious, reflective mood last week when she was interviewed by a reporter from the *Sun Reporter* newspaper. Asked what the issues were in the 1975 Oakland elections, Elaine responded in a way which sunk deep into the essence of her frontrunning campaign:

"The crux of the issue is, of course, the premise I've followed for many years now: that is, that a person has a right to live. However, it's not possible to live if the price is too high to do so.

"In other words, if you can't get a job, you can't eat, and that means you can't live. Therefore, there is a penalty for not having a job, namely, that you might not be able to live. If you don't have money, you can't get decent medical care; you can't get a decent home, a decent place to live; you can't do any of the things that are needed to just simply walk around this earth. I'm not talking about doing anything beyond that, just living every day. One must do something in the category of 'beg, borrow or steal' in order to survive, which is absurd.

"My campaign has taken on the same character that the last eight years of my life have developed: That is, to build up an arena in the city of Oakland in which the electoral process can be used to guarantee those things to the people of this city. That people will eventually get to know that it's the responsibility of their elected officials to represent and involve themselves in activities that represent the needs and desires of the people who have elected them.

"So, the aim of the campaign is to produce an arena for people to live better and to guarantee that in the future perhaps people are aware that they can elect officials — or get rid of officials — that do or don't serve their fundamental needs as people.



"So the aim of the campaign is to produce an arena for people to live better...a person has a right to live."

"Beyond that, we have the right to a certain number of things because we are taxed to provide for the society as a whole. By the fact that we are taxed, we have the right to be represented properly and the right to see that our tax monies serve our interests as opposed to a few business interests that they currently serve here in the city of Oakland.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

"More concretely, the issues here are economic issues — how to create that kind of economic situation that will provide for everyone. . ."

Meanwhile, news of more endorsements and volunteer workers eager to participate in the final "Get Out the Vote" drive continue to flow into Elaine's campaign office.

The Baptist Ministers Union, County Supervisor Tom Bates, *Montclarion* publisher Fred Graeser, KDIA radio, Teamsters Beer Drivers Union, Local 888, the Asian Political Caucus, the *San Francisco Bay Guardian*, have, among others, all added their names to the growing list of endorsers of Elaine's campaign.

The endorsement statements themselves were uniformly glowing.

The Baptist Ministers Union, represented by Rev. J.L. Richards, pastor of Evergreen Baptist Church and president of the Union and Rev. Herbert Guice, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church and chairman of the group's Civic Action Committee, said, "The Baptist Ministers Union's endorsement of Elaine Brown for the Oakland City Council reflects our community's confidence in Elaine and the leadership she will provide for all local residents."

Fred Graeser, publisher of *The Montclarion*, wrote, in part: "Elaine Brown is my choice. . . She is intelligent, she makes sense in what she advocates and she will be a force on the City Council that the minority half of our city population can have confidence in . . ."

Bill Fiset, a daily columnist in the *Oakland Tribune*, included this tribute to Elaine in the Sunday edition:"Elaine Brown, the female type candidate for Oakland City Council, has a slick, high profile, high public relations campaign, going to get her elected, *which is great*, including art auctions, society dos and so on. Her latest coup: A news release that she'll be escorted to the Academy Awards dinner Tuesday night by Bert Schneider, a film producer. She'll be the one waving her arm if the camera pans the audience."

Perhaps, however, attorney John George, best summed up the widespread sentiment for Elaine, a mood ready to propel her into the Oakland City Council, District #3 seat, as a true community, people's advocate.

Said attorney George in introducing Elaine at the International Women's Year affair last Sunday afternoon:

"Thanks for allowing me to support you." □

Committee To Elect Elaine

(Elaine Brown Campaign for Oakland City Council)

1924 Franklin Street • 832-6666

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

Phone: Home ____________ Work ____________

Date ________

My name may be used as an endorsement □

I will pledge $________ to the campaign □

I will assist in the campaign by:

- □ *Headquarters - office work*
- □ *Telephone solicitation*
- □ *Precinct work*
- □ *Mailings*
- □ *Fund raising; house meetings*

COMMITTEE TO ELECT ELAINE RESEARCH GROUP

SUGGESTIONS FOR BUDGETARY AND FISCAL REFORM IN OAKLAND

(Oaklana, Calif.) — Elaine Brown, candidate for the Oakland City Council, District 3, has from the very beginnings of her front-running campaign, consistently spoken out against the continued mismanagement of city budget and reserve funds.

Indeed, Elaine's official statement of general qualifications, recently received in the mail by all local registered voters with their sample ballot information, begins by saying:

"I believe that fiscal mismanagement is at the core of what has become a 'do nothing' policy in Oakland city government."

Characteristic of Elaine's approach of squarely facing the issues aand deftly resolving them, the official candidacy statement continues:

"Some of the remedies are: a better informed City Council, a public awareness program regarding the city budget, more sophisticated investment of city monies, a more equitable share of federal funds with an experienced lobbyist speaking on behalf of the city, a thorough investigation of the Port's profits and its lack of major investment into the city, etc."

Elaine, in fact, has startled several audiences with her disclosure that the Oakland City Auditor is neither a certified public accountant nor does he hold a college bachelors degree. She also has lashed out against the fact that city financial reports are sometimes issued years late in blatant violation of the City Charter.

Elaine, of course, feels that the essential issue is to begin to develop a firm economic base in Oakland, one that is capable of meeting the human needs of all city residents.

Recently, a research subcommittee working within the Committee to Elect Elaine has been studying the need for budgetary and fiscal reform in the city of Oakland. The following proposals represent the initial general outlines the subcommittee has devised to accomplish this purpose, ideas certainly worthy of further discussion, investigation and if found to be necessary, implementation.

REVENUE RAISING PROPOSALS

1. Increase electric and gas franchise taxes in Oakland to 5 per cent for electricity and 3 per cent for gas.

This would net the City of Oakland $978,282 and more as PG&E's proposed rate increases take effect.

At the present PG&E pays a 1 per cent franchise tax on gas and ½ per cent on electricity sales. This yields about $405,000 in revenues (according to 1974-75 estimates). The city also receives $737,674 in property taxes from PG&E. The total taxes from PG&E amount to $1,142,675.

At the same time, however, the City government pays PG&E $1,589,333 for utility service. Thus, there is an annual net outflow from Oakland taxpayers to PG&E of some $450,000. (See Figure #1.)

FRANCHISE TAX

The gas and electric franchises are permits which the city gives to private utility companies to provide gas and electricity to the city as a whole. Theoretically, the city can have its own utilities. Many cities do. In return for the franchise, the private utility company pays the city a fee. Since PG&E could not operate in Oakland without the city's franchise, it seems only reasonable that the city actually make money off the franchise. For this reason, the city gas and electric franchise taxes should be raised to reduce the above-mentioned outflow and to enrich the city treasury by some $978,000.

2. Raise the property-transfer tax rate from 1 per cent to 3 per cent and exempt properties with a value of $25,000 and under.

This would yield at $1,000,000 annually.

3. Eliminate the rental payment which the city makes to the Port for the use of Galbraith Golf Course.

The golf course generates little revenue for the city's general fund. Until this service generates surplus revenues, the Port, which certainly has available funds should cover this cost.

4. Eliminate $300,000 from the annual city rental payment to Coliseum, Inc., for the Coliseum.

The city now pays $750,000 to support the Coliseum. This goes to pay off the bonds issued for building the Coliseum complex. However, the contract between Coliseum, Inc., and the city says that the corporation pays off the bonds through its revenues. In reality, the city's and county's taxpayers are paying off the bonds just as they would through general obligation bonds. The arrangement was made to prevent having to submit the Coliseum proposal to voters in 1966.

The city now receives $300,00 a year in surplus revenues plus some $97,000 in taxes from the Coliseum. This still leaves the net annual cost for the city at some $350,000. In addition, Coliseum, Inc., maintains a reserve of some $2 million (or one year's operating revenues). Since the project was financed out of revenue bonds, the actual operating revenues should cover between one-third to one-half of the bond payments.

PORT OF OAKLAND

5. The Port of Oakland should make contributions to the city general funds of 4 per cent of annual operating revenues.

The City of Oakland owns the Port's lands, yet the Port functions as an independent corporation. Since it does function this way, it should be required to make payments in lieu of (in place of) taxes, just as any public housing project in the city built under city auspices does.

6. Increase sewer service rates and require the sewer service fund to pay into the general fund 7 per cent of its annual operating revenues.

GROSS REVENUES

The city's sewer service charge now yields gross revenues of some $1,810,000 each year. After deducting costs, the sewer service operation makes a 13 per cent profit. Part of this should be made available to finance social services provided by the city. The city has in effect a monopoly over its sewers, so why not charge monopoly rates and use the benefits of monopoly status for the benefit of the people of Oakland?

All these measures taken together would yield the city general fund an additional $4,178,000 in revenues. (See Figure #2)

CITY INVESTMENT POLICIES

1. Require the city to invest its idle funds in financial institutions located in Oakland which make at least 33 per cent of its loans to minority businesses and which maintain a minority employment rate of at least 40 per cent. Or require that the City Treasurer place at least 15 per cent of all the city's idle funds in minority-owned financial institutions.

CITY'S ASSETS

Approximately 36 per cent of the city's assets are composed of investments in securities or bank deposits. This includes both the disposition of idle cash and the city's large pension fund operation. The investment policy adopted by the city should reflect its social and economic priorities just as should the budget which it prepares every year. Application of social priorities to the city investment policy would greatly benefit the people of Oakland, by making available to them capital which is generally not provided by private financial institutions.

2. A portion of the city's idle funds be placed in a revolving loan fund for housing rehabilitation. This would only require about four to five million dollars, at the most.

3. An investigation should be made of the management of the city's pension fund investments.

According to the 1973-74 annual financial report of the city of Oakland, the pension fund has CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FIGURE #1

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN PG&E AND THE CITY OF OAKLAND

Revenues received by the city from PG&E	
Property taxes	$737,674.98
Franchise taxes	$405,000.00
TOTAL	$1,142,674.98
Payments made by the city to PG&E for utility service	
Electric & gas bills	$1,589,333.00
Net outflow to PG&E	$446,658.10
Gross PG&E sales in Oakland	
Gas	$22,093,500
Electricity	$38,096,200
TOTAL	$60,189,700

Gas and electric franchise taxes are levied at the rate of one-half percent on gross electricity sales, and one per cent tax on gross gas sales.

The utility users tax, on the other hand, is levied at a rate of 5½ per cent per sales per individual customer.

A PORTRAIT OF ELAINE BROWN
CANDIDATE FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 3

The following is the official campaign biography of Ms. Elaine Brown, candidate for the Oakland City Council from District #3.

Elaine Brown is a 32-year old Oakland resident. She is the Executive Director and Chairwoman of the Board of the Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), a private, Oakland-based, nonprofit corporation. EOC operates the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a free, full-time, accredited elementary-level school. In addition, the Educational Opportunities Corporation operates the Community Learning Center, in East Oakland, which provides free services and facilities to various teen, senior, women's and other community groups. In fact, for the past seven years, Elaine has geared all her energies toward the creation and maintenance of various social programs for Black and other minorities and poor people throughout Oakland, and elsewhere in California.

She worked hard in successfully forcing the use of bi-lingual ballots in Oakland in 1973. She was instrumental in enforcing the two-hour, pay-while-voting law for Oakland workers in the last municipal elections. She was one of the initiators of the Seniors Against a Fearful Environment Program, a free transportation and escort service for senior citizens. She spearheaded, in 1972, the successful struggle against secret government in Oakland. She has organized and worked in voter registration drives and precinct operations for many local and other Democratic candidates. She worked with numerous women's groups in urging an affirmative action program for women in the city's government. Recently, it was through hers and others' efforts that the city of Oakland finally agreed to take an unprecedented step to, itself, provide $12 million in new replacement housing for the poor, displaced by Oakland's City Center Project. She now sits on the Board of Directors of the Oakland Community Housing Corporation, the administrative body for the new replacement housing.



ELAINE BROWN, front-running candidate for Oakland City Council, District #3.

Because Ms. Brown has so worked with many different community-based business and social organizations, she has been given numerous awards, including, the Cal-Pac organization's 1973 Woman of the Year Award.

In addition to her other achievements, Elaine has attended Temple University in Philadelphia, as well as Philadelphia's world renowned Conservatory of Music; the University of California at Los Angeles; and Mills College in Oakland. Further, she is an accomplished songwriter, pianist and singer, presently under contract with Motown Records, Inc., of Los Angeles. She is a world traveller, having been to Africa, Asia, Russia and Europe. As the mother of a 5 year old daughter and an ardent worker for social change, Elaine seeks election to Oakland's City Council to further her dynamic work for the people of the City of Oakland. □

SUGGESTIONS FOR BUDGETARY AND FISCAL REFORM IN OAKLAND

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

lost approximately $24.8 million on its securities. This is the result of a declining market value for the securities held by the pension fund. The $24.8 million represents the difference between the original cost of the securities and their current market value. Although this may be the result of the ups and downs of the stock market and bond markets, the loss is nevertheless serious. A good portion of these investments are in low grade utility bonds which have also declined in value over the past several years.

CITY PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING.

We propose that at least 50 per cent of all city contracts should be made on an affirmative action basis, and at least 75 per cent should be made to contractors who maintain sufficient business operations in Oakland to serve a contract with the city.

About $12 million of the city's $84 million annual budget goes for costs other than personnel. A good portion of that $12 million is let in contracts for goods and services used by city government. Currently, less than 5 per cent of this amount goes to minority contractors.

FIGURE #2

SUMMARY OF AREAS FOR REVENUE-RAISING

Increased Electric & Gas Franchise Tax	$978,282
Elimination of Coliseum Rental	$300,000
Increased Property Transfer Tax	$1,200,000
Elimination of Rental Fee for Galbraith	$60,000
In-lieu-of tax Payment by Port	$1,200,000
Sewer Service Fund Contribution	$440,000
TOTAL	$4,178,282

OPENING UP THE BUDGETING PROCESS.

We propose that the City Manager be required to develop a Neighborhood Impact Budget, and that this budget be submitted along with the Preliminary Budget Recommendations which the City Manager makes to the City Council and Mayor every spring.

This Neighborhood Impact Budget would be formulated by having each city department and agency examine and declare how its operations and expenditures affect the various neighborhoods of Oakland. This means that each department and agency should keep neighborhood accounts of its activites.

For example, under public works, expenditures per neighborhood should also be included for street repairs and whatever other service the Public Works Department provides.

The purpose of this innovation would be to give the neighborhoods of Oakland a handle by which to assess where they stand in the fiscal picture of the city, and to open the way for greater community participation in the formulation of the City Budget. □

ELAINE
ELECT

CANDIDATE FOR PERALTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, AREA 4

REV. ED BELL: COMMITTED AND CONSCIOUS OF COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

(Oakland, Calif.) — Rev. A. Edward Bell, Democratic candidate for the Peralta Community College Board, Area 4, believes that there is only one, fundamental issue which characterizes the 1975 elections, though one which surfaces in many ways: "the absolute refusal by the current Board to be either sensitive or responsive to students and community members."

Local residents, on the other hand, should ave no such worries about Ed Bell, who is an extremely likeable, intelligent, committed and concerned Methodist minister, fully aware of his responsibilities to the community.

Pastor of the Shattuck Avenue Methodist Church (located at 63rd Street and Shattuck Avenue in North Oakland), Ed Bell is no narrow-sighted, crusading minister, ready to invoke pie-in-the-sky substitutions for concrete solutions to the many problems facing the Peralta community colleges.

Rather, Ed Bell, hesitantly acting upon a friendly taunt to "put your body where your mouth is," opted to extend his long history of service to the community into the electoral political arena, fulfilling what he calls a "deep sense of pastoral responsibility."

Rev. Bell notes: "The role of the Black preacher historically has been the prophetic role, that is, working for causes for the oppressed community."

He adds: ". . .It seems to be that the role of the church, as the continuing presence of Christ in the world, is to organize itself in ways that effect the liberation of the Third World and the liberation of the poor and oppressed. This is what religion is all about. . .

"As a matter of fact, the entire Biblical struggle, if you put it in secular categories and forget it is a religious book, is the story of a political fight to liberate oppressed people from their oppressor. . . When we try to separate religious commitment from where people are really hurt, it's at worst asinine and at best irrelevant. . ."

Indeed, in the four years of Rev. Bell's pastorate, Shattuck Avenue Methodist Church, has been instrumental in meeting the surrounding community's needs in a wide variety of ways. A Parent/Child Education Center has been established; initial funding by a grant has been received for a "Project Read," functioning in coordination with the Oakland public school system; local block clubs have been developed to protect local residents from rising crime; a full-time Pastoral Counseling Service has been organized to assist people attempting to deal with financial problems, alcoholism, family problems, divorce, prison and drug-related problems; parent awareness sessions; women's rap groups and a number of programs for young teens are ongoing services.

SAVE GROVE STREET

Drawn into the fight to save Grove Street College from being closed down by the Peralta District, before deciding to run for office, Rev. Bell understood the interconnections between that one struggle and other District issues. Although not officially running on a slate with other candidates — a CITIZENS FOR BELL, (Hynetha) HEWITT, and (Robert "Joe") REICHERT has formed — Rev. Bell feels that if he, Ms. Hewitt and Mr. Reichert are elected together, a shift in the balance of power on the current Peralta District Board can be realized.

For example, they are in agreement on such issues as: collective bargaining for teachers; community participation in the decision-making process, and an audit of the District's financial records, where gross mismanagement of funds is suspected.

Campaigning on what he describes as a "grassroots student movement," Rev. Bell feels that the communtiy college system is extremely important insofar as it combats the "elitist, primarily White middle class" California state college and university system.

"Over 75 per cent of the people that have access to higher education go through the community college system," Rev. Bell asserts.

GUARANTEE SUCCESS

"Therefore, it's important, it seems to me, that we begin to redesign the curriculum, the emphasis and the concern, to provide the social service and mental health back-up systems for students so we can guarantee their success."

Rev. Bell's endorsements include Congressman Ronald Dellums; the Alameda County Democratic Central Committee, Berkeley Councilpersons Ying Lee Kelly and Loni Hancock, Assemblyman Ken Meade, Montclair-Greater Oakland Democratic Club, Peralta Federation of Teachers, attorney John George, Students to Save Our College at Grove Street and the Grove Street Associated Students, Muleskinners Democratic Club, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the Oakland United Methodist Clergy. He can be contacted at (415) 653-4028.□



Reverend A. EDWARD BELL (right), Peralta Community College School Board candidate with Alameda County Clerk RENE DAVIDSON and front-running Oakland City Council candidate, ELAINE BROWN.

THE BLACK PANTHER ENDORSES

●

FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL:

		BALLOT NUMBER
District No. 1	Marie Converse	#3
District No. 3	*Elaine Brown*	#7
District No. 5	Dr. Allen D. Franklin	#14
District No. 7	Mary I. Meredith	#18
At-Large	John Sutter	#22

FOR OAKLAND SCHOOL BOARD:

Director No. 1 (Dual Endorsement)	George Rothman	#27
	Rev. L.H. Murphy	#28
Director No. 2	Dr. Ken Hoh	#30
Director No. 3	Darlene A. Lawson	#36

FOR PERALTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT:

Trustee No. 1	Robert J. Reichert	#42
Trustee No. 4	A. Edward Bell	#45
Trustee No. 6	Hynetha Hewitt	#48

●

Remember To Vote

BRING THIS TO THE POLLS WITH YOU

CANDIDATE FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 5

DR. ALLEN FRANKLIN: "OAKLAND NEEDS A CHANGE"

(Oakland, Calif.) — Dr. Allen Franklin, Democratic candidate for Oakland City Council, District #5, entered the 1975 municipal Oakland elections "because I am convinced that the city of Oakland, where I and my family live and make our home, must change if it is to survive."

Brother Franklin, a life-time resident of the Bay Area, is associate dean at the School of Business and Economics, Cal-State University in Hayward, where he teaches management. He is active in a number of community organizations, including the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VTIA) program, of which he is administrative coordinator; is a member of the board of directors for the Minority Business Assistance and Student Development Foundation; and is a member of the California Democratic Council.

Addressing a recent meeting of the NAACP, Brother Franklin noted that although he holds a Ph.D. in business administration from the University of California, Berkeley, he has worked as a dishwasher, janitor and a longshoreman. "I can appreciate the people's struggle," he said.

On the issues, Allen believes unemployment, education, housing and law enforcement are among Oakland's major problems. Explaining his position on unemployment, Allen has commented:



Dr. ALLEN FRANKLIN, City Council candidate, District 5.

"It is important not only to propose more decent jobs for Oakland residents, in particular young people, women ethnic minorities and senior citizens, but to find a realistic solution to create such positions. To this date, the federal government CETA (emergency employment) funds have not been utilized to the fullest measures. There must be more active participation by the private sector of small and middle-sized industries to merge with city government for long term solutions to the current national crisis in employment. We cannot continue to appropriate city funds for programs or positions which are not integrally woven with existing city priorities," Brother Franklin insists.

The 29-year-old professor is quite naturally concerned about the city's educational system. He has taught numerous disadvantaged Oakland high school students and says about the schools: "A decent and equitable education is a right that we owe our children. The Oakland school system must improve. It should be above average and can be the best in California."

An outspoken advocate of "saving our neighborhoods," Brother Franklin wants every citizen of Oakland to have "a decent and safe place in which to live. . ." He favors rehabilitating older homes worth saving. "When they are too far gone," he adds, "build new ones."

As a City Council member, Brother Franklin would actively work to solve the city's expected budget crisis. He points out:

"We must evaluate the economic implications of decisions being made today as tomorrow will be too late. Our citizens need to feel they can trust local government to work for their best interest. There are currently numerous federal subsidy sources which would be tapped to assist the current budget crisis in Oakland. The Port of Oakland is known all over the world. Let's not forget that it is the small, middle-sized and other major businesses of Oakland that need help. The city of Oakland can actively appeal to the private sector to encourage more shared decision-making and development. Many funds already committed to community development, can encourage and underwrite the businesses and develop long range solutions to short range fundings."

LOOK AROUND

Summing up his campaign, Brother Franklin says, "Look around at your city — and you will see that it is long overdue for a change." Allen Franklin believes he can bring about that change.

The Committee to Elect Dr. Allen Franklin to the Oakland City Council maintains a campaign headquarters at 4530 Market Street. His endorsements include the CBS Democratic Club, the Muleskinners Democratic Club, the United Auto Workers, Local 1364 and Congressman Ronald V. Dellums.□

ELECT ELAINE

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 3

Officers Committee

John D. George, Esq., Co-Chairman
Rev. J. Alfred Smith, Co-Chairman
Dorothy Paynes, Executive Chairwoman
Otho Green, Finance Chairman
Dorothy Langston, Treasurer
Norma Armour, Co-Treasurer
Beth J. Meador, Campaign Manager

(Partial List) **Individual Endorsements**

Austin Allen
Allen Baird
Supervisor Tom Bates
Idanell M. Beal
Raymond Clark
Edward F. Connally, M.D.
Clarence L. Davis, Esq.
Michael Dieden
Hon. Ronald V. Dellums
Molly Dougherty
Rodric Duncan, Esq.
Marigrace Edwards
Mary Lou Ellis
Rick Ellis
Nate Everett
Alphonso Galloway
Charles Garry, Esq.
Dr. Kenneth G. Goode
Fred Graeser
Rev. Herbert Guice
Father Edgar E. Haasl
Donald R. Hopkins, Esq.
Gerver Hudson
Victor James
Barbara Lee
Tony Lopes
Assemblyman Kenneth Meade
Virtual Murrell
Donald P. McCullum, Esq.
John Norton, MD.
Rev. Frank Pinkard
Dorothy Pitts
Rev. J. L. Richards
Rev. William Ross
Sandre R. Swanson
Berta Ramona Thayer
Clinton White, Esq.
Anita Williams, R.N.
Frank Yoon

(Partial List) **Organizations**

Alameda County Central Labor Council
United Auto Workers, Local 1364
Baptist Ministers Union
Alameda County Democratic Central Committee
Alameda County Democratic Lawyers Club
Cal-Pac Association
Charles Houston Law Club
Niagara Movement Democratic Club
C.B.S. Democratic Club
Muleskinners Democratic Club
Montclair-Greater Oakland Democratic Club
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
East Oakland Clergy
Oakland Negro Business and Professional Women
Black Women Organized for Action
Bay Area Women's Coalition
No. California Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Assoc.
KDIA Radio
Asian Political Caucus
Teamsters Beer Drivers Union, Local 888
American Federation of Teachers, Local 771

"Elaine Brown's election as a City Councilperson would bring a breath of fresh air to Oakland. Her social and economic programs would especially benefit disenfranchised peoples: poor Whites, Blacks, Latinos, Asians, women, seniors, youth. . . thereby creating a better political, social and economic climate in Oakland."

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums



ELAINE BROWN IS THE OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY-LABOR CANDIDATE. YOUR VOTE FOR ELAINE WILL MEAN:

- A CITY GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF ALL THE PEOPLE
- BETTER FISCAL MANAGEMENT OF CITY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
- ENLIGHTENED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMS TO BENEFIT ALL CITY RESIDENTS
- A CITY TO BE PROUD OF AND A MODEL FOR THE BAY AREA

VOTE APRIL 15th

P.R.G. OFFERS PEACE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

TEXT OF STATEMENT ON TRANSFER OF ALLEGIANCE

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER is proud to reprint the text of a statement issued on March 25 in Paris, France, by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam. The statement, reflecting the humane attitude of the PRG toward all the people of South Vietnam, offers reconciliation and assistance to all those who wish to unite with the PRG in defeating the reactionary forces of the Thieu Saigon government, which is supported by the United States.

The statement was translated from French by The New York Times.

That the entire population unite to block forced enrollment and forced displacing and regrouping of the population, the sabotaging of the Paris accord and the continuation of the neocolonialist war undertaken by the United States and the administration of Saigon.

A. All Vietnamese have the duty and the honor of uniting to block by their struggle forced displacement and regrouping of the population. They are determined to protect the young and to prevent the enemy from pushing them along the path of crime upon their compatriots and their country.

B. The revolutionary authority will do all it can to help those who oppose forced enrollment, displacement and regrouping of the population. Youths who seek to escape forced enrollment and Saigon soldiers who desert will be actively protected and aided for the defense of their lives as well as the protection of their belongings. If they wish to enter the zone controlled by the revolutionary authority, they will be helped to find means to existence.

C. Those who help the young, or counsel the soldiers, officers and civil servants of Saigon to act in the interest of the people and of the country or in favor of the application of the Paris accord, will be honorably cited by the revolutionary authority. Those who merit it will be recompensed.

FAMILIES

Policy with regard to families that have members in the Saigon military or administration apparatus.

A. Families with members in the military and administrative apparatus of the Saigon Government, families of orphans and widows who have been the victims of the American puppet neocolonialist regime of oppression, if they have done nothing against the revolutionary cause, will have the same rights and the same duties as other citizens. The revolutionary government welcomes any Vietnamese family that manifests a spirit of solidarity in the fight for peace, independence, democratic liberties and national concord.

B. Those who contributed to the revolutionary cause or who have members of their families who have participated in the revolutionary struggle, even if they have other members of their families in the military or administrative apparatus of the Saigon administration, will be considered revolutionary families.

C. Those who have not had the occasion to contribute to the national cause but who now seek to encourage members of their families to fight for the application of the Paris agreement, against the American aggressors and against the bellicose clique in the Saigon army and administration will be acclaimed and their names cited by the revolutionary authority. Those who have encouraged members of their families to contribute to the revolutionary cause will be recompensed. If they participate in uprisings, they will be recognized as families having acquired merit in the revolutionary cause.

POLICY

Policy with regard to those who were forced to participate in the "popular self-defense forces," the militia or other paramilitary organizations.

A. If they have done nothing against the population they will have the same rights and the same duties as the other citizens.

B. Individuals and units having struggled to refuse participation in military training, guard duty, patrols, ambushes, operations, opposing the transfer of men from one kind of armed forces to another, to the enrollment of the young or coercion exerted by extortionists, or who have protected and helped youngsters in evading forced enrollment or soldiers after they deserted, or who helped inhabitants to move freely so as to find work or to return to their place of origin, or who participated in the people's fight against the enemy will receive an honorable citation by the people and by the revolutionary authority.

C. Individuals and units that brought their arms to the revolutionary authority or participated in the uprisings with a view to destroying the Saigon apparatus of coercion or the concentration camps, or were opposing the forced regroupings of the population, or sought to annihilate military posts or to liberate villages will receive compensation depending on their actions.

D. Those who wish to devote themselves to revolutionary armed forces will be well-received.

MILITIA UNITS

Policy with regard to soldiers manning military posts or in militia units, "Civil guards" or regular troops, or belonging to the different armed branches and police of Saigon.

A. Individuals and garrisons that took part in the struggle against the draconian regime imposed upon soldiers and their families, against forced enrollment and the transfer of soldiers from one category of troops to another, who have demanded demobilization or left their units to go home, and who oppose the operations of encroaching or illegal implanting of military posts, to forced displacement and regrouping of the population, police operations and repression, and who join the struggle of the population and who have taken part in it, will be favorably welcomed and aided by the population and the revolutionary authority.

B. Individuals, garrisons and units that have revolted and handed over their posts and their weapons or brought their weapons and their documents to the revolutionary authority, who have taken part in people's uprisings to eliminate the torturers, wipe out their posts, their bases, their depots or other points of departure for criminal operations contrary to the Paris accord and who contribute to the liberation of villages will be recognized as insurgent soldiers or insurgent units. The same will be true of individuals or units that mutiny at the front to join the People's Armed Forces of Liberation to help punish those who violate the Paris accord. The insurgent units will be recompensed in accordance with their actions. Those who are wounded during these actions will benefit from the same advantages as injured revolutionary combatants. If they are killed in the course of these actions they will be recognized as "killed on mission."

SAIGON ARMY

Policy with regard to the members of the Saigon army and administration now finding themselves in the areas under the control of the revolutionary power:

A. The soldiers, officers, policemen, wounded and war invalids, former soldiers, officials

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE SUPPORT GROUP FORMED FOR NORTH AMERICA

CALLS FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION, SELF-DETERMINATION



The Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee has sparked demands for independence of Puerto Rico, of its workers and liberation from U.S. domination.

(Newark, N.J.) — A Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee (PRSC) was founded at a conference held here on the campus of Rutgers University last month with the primary goal being to organize support in North America for the national liberation of Puerto Rico and the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people.

Called together by the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee, the organizational predecessor responsible for the very successful Madison Square Garden National Day of Solidarity, more than 125 delegates and observers from all around the country adopted a political statement and by-laws as well as approved five national campaigns for 1975.

POLITICAL STATEMENT

The political statement, written by the Conference Convening Committee, had been circulating among the various committees and supporters of the PRSDC for several weeks prior to the conference. After animated debate in workshops and recommended changes, it was unanimously approved by the full body on the first day of the conference, and used as a basis for further discussions of by-laws and national campaigns.

The last section of the statement, which deals particularly with the founding of the PRSC, points out that "the development of a mass movement around Puerto Rico . . .depends on our ability to link up the struggle of the Puerto Rican people with. . . present and long-term interests of many sectors of the American population. . ."

The statement goes on to point out that, "Every opportunity must be taken to expose the rhetoric of the U.S. government about Puerto Rico and show how the government's strategy in Puerto Rico also affects North Americans, by constantly demonstrating that both people have the same enemy: U.S. imperialism."

PRSDC board member Antonio Rodriguez, a Mexican leader of the Los Tres Defense Committee in Los Angeles and CASA (Centro Autonomico de Accion Social), prefaced the presentation of the five 1975 national campaigns with a moving declaration of solidarity between the Mexican and Chicano peoples and the Puerto Rican people.

The five campaigns adopted in final form by the Conference are: 1. The participation of the PRSC in the International Conference in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence, which will be held in Cuba during the fall; 2. Support for the workers' movement in Puerto Rico as well as particular struggles of Puerto Rican workers in the U.S., like those of migrants, which are clearly linked to the strategy of imperialism; 3. Against the political repression by U.S. government agencies of the Puerto Rican independence movement and the Puerto Rican people in general; 4. In support of the unconditional freedom of the "Five Puerto Rican Political Prisoners," arrested during the 1950s and other Puerto Rican political prisoners; 5. Against the genocidal population policies used by the U.S. against the Puerto Rican people.

Four organizational objectives for the PRSC were unanimously approved by the conference. They are: 1. The consolidation of the National Board into an active and collective leadership of the solidarity committee. 2. The doubling of both the membership and number of committees of the organization by March, 1976. 3. That local committees and National Board members make the bulletin, *Puerto Rico Libre!*, the educational and organizational tool of the PRSC. 4. That the committee make itself financially self-sufficient.

For further information write, The Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, P.O Box 319, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.□

DEFENSE DELIVERS FINAL ARGUMENTS IN ATTICA TRIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

baseball bat or a two-by-four by a Black prisoner after he had been beaten to the groud by a group of inmates. Neither of the defendants, he said, took part in the beating.

While Cratsley had refused to tell his story to state investigators for fear of becoming involved, he did relate it to the McKay Commission, which had been set up by the state to investigate the Attica rebellion. He was not, however, called as a prosecution witness.

A guard, Alton Tolbert, subpoenaed by the defense, in effect upheld the defense charge that guards who tesfitied for the prosecution either had obtained or hoped to receive promotions and other job favors. Tolbert stated that in order to secure a transfer to a jail nearer his home he had lied, accusing a prisoner of smashing Quinn's head.

He did secure the transfer nearer his home but was not called as a prosecution witness. Tolbert stated that he was not disciplined after he admitted having lied. After his testimony received wide press coverage, state authorities announced that disciplinary action would be taken against him.

The defense rested its case March 25 after testimony by another former Attica inmate, Everett Burkett, that he had spent the entire morning of Quinn's beating with John Hill and had not seen him hit anyone.

(We wish to thank the *Guardian* for the above information.)□

AFRICA IN FOCUS

SOUTH AFRICA

In an attempt to stem the evergrowing tide among young people in South Africa who are refusing to join the army on grounds of conscience, the Minister of Defense, P.W. Botha, has introduced a bill in parliament proposing 10 years jail and a R10,000 ($14,900) fine for anyone convicted of "inciting or encouraging" people to refuse to do military service. It also applies to people convicted of "using any language or committing calculated acts to encourae, aid, incite, instigate, suggest or other wise cause any person to refuse to do military service."

UNITED NATIONS

Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, has sent a cable to the U.N. Special Committe on Apartheid calling for increased aid to the national liberation movements in southern Africa, *Hsinhua* quotes the Algerian Press Service as reporting. In the cable, sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre, Mr. Bouteflika states: "The African struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid is a component part of the struggle for genuine liberation waged by the people of the rest of the Third World."

SOUTH AFRICA

In a white paper issued on March 27, the racist regime of South Africa announced that in 1975/76 the "defense" budget will reach a total of 948 million Rand (1 Rand equals about 1.49 U.S. dollars), an increase of 35.4 per cent as compared with the 1974/75 overall figure of 700 million Rand, reports the *Hsinhua* agency. South African "Defense" Minister Pieter Botha said that if the spending of the Armaments Board and other bodies were added, total "defense expenditure would amount to about 989 million Rand. The white paper discloses that the real aim of the regime's armament expansion is to intensify suppression and intimidation of the southern African people who are struggling for national liberation. The South African Army, it says, will make "an all-out effort to counter the moves of guerrilla insurgency and a conventional attack at the borders."□

AFRICAN LEADERS CONDEMN MURDER OF BLACK Z.A.N.U. LEADER


Slain ZANU leader HERBERT CHITEPO.

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) — The General Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and a number of African leaders have strongly condemned the enemies of Africa for their brutal assassination of Herbert Chitepo, chairman of the ZANU Supreme Council, and expressed their conviction that the Zimbabwean people will redouble their effort for the realization of the ideals to which Herbert Chitepo dedicated his life.

ZANU General Secretary Robert Mugabe told a press conference here on March 18 that "the perpetrators of this evil deed are laboring under the mistaken impression that the weapons of death and of arrest can be effectively employed in eliminating or subduing the ZANU leadership. On that they are completely mistaken," he said, pointing out: "Henceforth, the people's armed struggle will undoubtedly intensify."

Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure in his message of condolence says: "The crime will in no way discourage the brotherly people of Zimbabwe in the difficult struggle for their national rights but will raise still futher the consciousness and determination of the African masses to sign the death certificate of the dying regime of the White minority."

President Sekou Toure adds: "We give the assurance of our people's unconditional support for the realization of the noble ideals of Africa on the African territory of Zimbabwe."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in his March 12 statement says that the murder of Chitepo "must be strongly condemned by all the peace and freedom loving people in Zambia; in Zimbabwe and throughout the world." He adds: "The death of Chitepo will not end the struggle in Zimbabwe."

MESSAGE

Samora Machel, president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), in a message of condolence says that the brutal assassination of Herbert Chitepo by the White minority regime's agents is designed to intimidate and repress the Zimbabwe cadres and patriots.

Machel says that FRELIMO and the Mozambique people are convinced that the people of Zimbabwe will crush any form of aggression and provocation and that through sorrow they will find new force. "FRELIMO and the Mozambican people will, as in the past, unconditionally support the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people for national independence."

Tanzania President Julius K. Nyerere in a message of condolence says: "This beastly act by Africa's enemies will only serve to make the people of Zimbabwe and of Africa more determined to enhance their efforts for the realization of the ideals which Chitepo fought and died for.

Sierra Leone vice president and Prime Minister S.I. Koroma, addressing Zimbabwean students in Freetown, Sierra Leone, condemned the racist murder of Chitepo. He told the students, "your cause is a just one, therefore we are prepared to fight with you at all times."

The Youth League of Tanganyika African Naitonal Union in a statement says: "The cold blooded murder or detention of the nationalist leaders in Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Africa will not stop the revolutionary struggles. Instead, such acts will only spark more revolutionary zeal among the people who are fighting for their self-determination and independence."

Meanwhile, in Freetown, Sierra Leone, students of the Zimbabwe African National Union demonstrated on March 21

The demonstrating students, who are studyig at Sierra Leone's Fourah Bay College, carried placards reading "Shame to Ian Smith," "Down with Vorster" and "Africa Must Be Free."

A statement presented to Sierra Leone's Koroma stated that "detente" has been proved to be a plot by the imperialists and southern African racists to weaken the ZANU ranks. It said that "detente" could not produce results favorable to the Black majority in southern Africa because the racists were merely using the conference table to buy themseleves more time for their wicked deeds.

"In Zimbabwe the armed struggle will intensify until we emerge victorious."

3RD WORLD NATIONS RECOMMEND U.N. ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Seventeen Third World countries last week recommended that the over 70 nonaligned countries which belong to the United Nations (U.N.) consider retaliatory measures against Israel, including expulsion from the world body.

The hard line against Israel was a major part of the "Havana Declaration" adopted recently at a four-day conference held in the Cuban capital. The 17 nations comprise a steering committee of an increasingly strong coalition of Asian, African and Latin American nations, plus Yugoslavia, which are determined to break Western domination of the U.N.

The Havana Declaration, as reported in *The New York Times*, condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and added that "the time is ripe for the nonaligned countries to consider broader measures against Israel." It pointed out that the U.N. Charter's provisions on sanctions and expulsions could be the basis for these "broader measures."

The declaration also denounced the U.S. for providing Israel with armed weapons and criticized American suggestions of aggressive actions against Arab oil producers.

Third World dissatisfaction over apartheid (segregation) policies of the Republic of South Africa last year led to the suspension of the country from the 29th Annual Session of the U.N. General Assembly, convened here last fall.

The members of the steering committee are Algeria, Cuba, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Peru, Somalia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The countries are scheduled to hold a formal ministerial meeting in Lima, Peru, in August to devise their basic economic and political positions for next fall's General Assembly session.

EXPULSION

The 17 delayed action until August on a Syrian-sponsored resolution demanding Israel's expulsion from the U.N. and sanctions against her, including such possible actions as breaking diplomatic ties or an economic boycott.

On other matters, the declaration expressed displeasure at the increase of U.S. air and naval forces off Indochina and in the Indian Ocean; accused the U.S. and South Vietnam of blatant violations of the Paris Agreement on Indochina; and blamed the U.S. for the continuance of the Cambodian war because of its support of President Lon Nol, who last week fled Cambodia because of its imminent defeat at the hands of revolutionary forces.

P.R.G. OFFERS PEACE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

of the Saigon administration, having left the ranks of the Saigon army and administration and gone to the areas controlled by the revolutionary authority, if they do nothing against the revolution and against the people and respect the laws promulgated by the revolutionary power, will receive help in their search for a means of existence. Those among them who wish to work the land can receive land in accordance with the agriculture policy in force. Those who wish to return to their places of origin will be helped to do so. Those who wish to accomplish a task where they now are will receive encouragement and employment according to their competence.

B. In the newly liberated areas those among them who choose voluntarily to stay on and present themselves to the revolutionary authority in accordance with the dispositions made will receive help. Those that have contributed to the defense of public property, given their arms and documents, helped to unmask those who stirred up trouble, disclosed the existence of underground passageways or of secret stocks of the enemy or have called on others to present themselves to the authorities will receive citations according to their actions. Those who wish to contribute to the edification of the new regime or put themselves at the service of the people and the homeland will be given appropriate tasks.

OFFICERS

Policy with regard to officers, general officers and high civil servants of the Saigon administration in South Vietnam or abroad.

A. The revolutionary authority favorably salutes all those who are really in favor of peace, independence and democracy and national concord and who wish to work together for a strict application of the Paris accord, without distinction as to their past, their opinions or their position.

B. The officers and general officers belonging to tendencies and organizations of the political third force will be treated in the same fashion as other members of this force by the revolutionary authority.

C. As to officers and general officers whose units revolt or mutiny under their command to join the revolutionary ranks, they will be recognized as insurgent officers. They retain their rank, will receive important assignments and will be cited. Those who lead particularly meritorious actions will receive promotions.

D. Those who must, because of their actions in favor of their national cause, make their way to the liberated zone, alone or with their families, will be granted facilities and will have all their belongings safeguarded. Those who send their families into the liberated zone with their capital and their means of production to take part in economic activities will be helped by the revolutionary authority.

SOLDIERS

Policy toward soldiers and officers who have been captured or who surrender, and toward criminals who have really repented.

A. The population and revolutionary authority accord humane treatment to prisoners of war and humane treatment to those who have surrendered. Those who wish to earn their livings honestly among their families or to devote themselves to revolutionary tasks will be aided.

B. Those who have committed crimes but who have really repented will benefit from the clemency of the population and of the revolutionary authority. Those who have carried out positive actions will be rewarded according to their actions. □

WORLD SCOPE

SAUDI ARABIA

The nephew of the late King Faisal was last week declared to have been sane at the time he assassinated his uncle on March 25. The Saudi Arabian government radio said that Prince Faisal would be tried according to Islamic law after the investigation into the murder is completed. If found guilty, he would face the death penalty. On the day of the murder the government announced that Prince Faisal was mentally deranged.

EGYPT

Egyptian government officials announced last week in a major diplomatic action that Israeli-bound cargo aboard ships of third nations as well as Israeli ships will not be allowed to use the Suez Canal when it is opened to international traffic on June 5, exactly eight years after it was closed by the Mideast war of 1967. Egyptian officials explained that one of the main reasons for the move was to "isolate Israel diplomatically" and to retaliate against Israeli charges that Egypt was not ready for peace.

IRAN

The Iranian playwright Dr. Gholamhossein Sa'edi has been released from over three months in solitary confinement in Evin Prison, the New York-based Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI) announced last week. CAIFI said that Dr. Sa'edi was tortured and has developed a heart condition due to his imprisonment. A CAIFI press release said, in part: "Since we know from very obvious precedents...that the Iranian government acts brutally in the case of its dissidents, we hereby announce that we hold the Shah's government responsible for whatever has happened and might happen in the future to Dr. Sa'edi."

SOUTH KOREA

Opposition leaders against the U.S.-puppet government of President Park Chung Hee last week agreed in principle to create a broad coalition to seek revision of South Korea's constitution. The announcement came after former President Yun Po Sun, one of the opposition leaders, was released from eight months of house confinement on a three-year prison term for allegedly violating a presidential emergency decree. □

ENTERTAINMENT



"I AM SOMEBODY"

By JoAnn Little

(Editor's note: JoAnn Little is a Black woman currently on trial in North Carolina for the first degree murder of a White jail guard who tried to rape her.)

I may be down today
But I am somebody!

I may be considered the lowest
on earth; but I am somebody!

I can't and won't allow myself
to sit in solitude and dismay;
cause I am somebody!

I grew up in low rent housing,
sometimes I lived in the slums;
But I still am somebody!

I got with 'bad company' begging,
stealing for what I thought was
right. That didn't make me any
less — I am still somebody!

I read an article where a black youth was
jailed, he stole some food, but got 15-20
years — He was somebody!

I killed a white in 'self-defense'
but the jury doesn't care—and when
he came for me to prepare trial—
he said she deserves the chair—

Every hurt and pain I feel inside,
Everytime I pick up the morning news
to only see my name on the front
page — "I am Somebody!" make
me feel less than somebody.

But in the end I will have freedom
and peace of mind. I will do anything
to help prove my innocence. Because
of one important fact above all. . .
"I am Somebody!"

BOOK REVIEW

"...AND BID HIM SING" EXCITING NEW NOVEL

By David G. Du Bois

...And Bid Him Sing is a sometimes sad, sometimes funny, but always fast-moving novel about Black American exiles living in Egypt during the 1960s. But it is more than just a good story. Its message, expertly executed by the author, BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service* Editor-in-Chief, David G. Du Bois, is clear: Black Americans cannot "go back" to Africa. We are products of American society and therefore can best make our contribution to the liberation struggle on the terrain we know best.

In one sense,...*And Bid Him Sing* is not really fiction. It is based on the experiences of Brother Du Bois, who lived and worked as a journalist in Cairo, Egypt, from 1960 to 1972. Brother Du Bois explained at a recent press conference in Oakland, California, that he originally set out to write a non-fiction account of the experiences of Black Americans living in Africa. However, friends advised him that his message would be better received in novel form. He took their advice and has produced a welcome addition to the unfortunate scarcity of high quality novels about Black people.



At a recent Book Party in honor of Insights and Poems *by Huey P. Newton and Ericka Huggins and* "...And Bid Him Sing," *author DAVID G. DU BOIS signs autograph for Mrs. ARMELIA NEWTON, mother of Huey P. Newton.*

(It should be noted that...*And Bid Him Sing* is both the first novel for Brother Du Bois and the first novel to be printed by Ramparts Press, the book's publisher.)

The major characters of the novel are colorfully and for the most part sympathetically portrayed by Brother Du Bois although he does not hesitate to criticize them when they need it. Suliman Ibn Rashid is the bitter but extremely talented rebel poet, whose hatred for White people and America is perhaps only surpassed by his feelings of inferiority over his bum leg, crippled by a chronic condition of bone tuberculosis; Mika, a White American Moslem with whom Suliman has a torturous, extended affair; Kamal, a would-be Black revolutionary whose instincts to make a fast buck are more pronounced than his politics; and Bob Jones, the Black journalist who tells the story and whose wisdom is invaluable to his friends time after time throughout the story.

Suliman and Kamal are ex-members of the Nation of Islam, and practice the Moslem faith upon their arrival in Egypt. However, it is clear that for Kamal being a Moslem is little more than a cultural fad while Suliman takes it seriously, possessed with ridding himself of everything that points to his American background. He becomes violently angry whenever someone calls him an American, insisting that he is an African. In fact, he goes to great lengths to hide his employment with the U.S. Food for Development Mission.

Suliman's affair with Mika poses a serious ethical problem for him since he professes to hate all White people. But as the story unwinds, one begins to see that Suliman is not the complete hard-hearted angry young Black man he works so hard at being. There can be no future for Suliman and Mika, but her own sincerity at wanting to resolve America's racial problem teaches Suliman that he cannot make a blanket categorization of all Whites as racists.

In one of the novel's scenes, Suliman, who has an Egyptian wife, rages about Egyptians who

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Volunteer workers for Project Manong repair plumbing at senior citizen's home. The community-based group operates in Oakland, California.

PROJECT MANONG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Consequently, many Manongs have no immediate families in the U.S., and have been left penniless and forgotten.

Startled by the truth of their people's history in America — facts that Ms. Bautista frankly admits she only learned a few years ago, at age 22 — the youth were even more strongly motivated to provide for the needs of the elderly.

Starting out "with a lot of concern and very little experience," the youthful initiators of Project Manong signed the contract for their 16th Street site in September, 1973. Renovations began in October.

DONATIONS

Having no outside monies and thus relying solely on donations, the renovations took longer than they might have under better financial circumstances. Now that the upstairs living quarters have been completed, the ground floor, consisting of the Project Manong office as well as the kitchen and dining areas, is still being remodeled.

Project Manong also considers other supportive social services equally as important as providing decent, low-cost housing. They are entering their second year in a federally-funded nutrition program which provides wholesome hot meals for 25 Pilipino senior citizens five days a week. Presently, the meals are catered at the Elite Pool Hall pending the renovation of the ground floor kitchen area at the Project's headquarters.

In order to continue to provide a warm, human life for the Pilipino elderly, Project Manong needs your help. Send contributions or requests to: Project Manong, 561 16th St., Oakland, Calif. 94612, (415) 893-2739. □

[Ed. Note: Pilipino (without the "h") is the correct spelling of the people (and their language) from the Philippine Islands.]

VIETNAMESE "ORPHANS": VICTIMS OF U.S.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

their children temporarily in orphanages while they seek work, always returning to get them. Thus, the children are not really "orphans."

2. The Vietnamese people have an extended family system much like that of Black people in America and in Africa. Under this system, children are considered the responsibility of everyone. Therefore, even if a child loses his natural parents, he is taken in, loved and cared for by his or her immediate community. In effect, the U.S. is violating the cultural traditions of the Vietnamese people by not recognizing the extended family system.

3. The White House is spreading the vicious lie that South Vietnamese children of mixed parentage, particularly those fathered by Black GIs, will not be accepted by the South Vietnamese people, thus making it necessary for them to be sent to America. The implication is that the South Vietnamese are a racist people. Only fools will believe this lie.

4. The real tragedy is that the South Vietnamese children are being transported from a humane nonracist society to one of the most notoriously inhumane, racist societies in the world. What will the future hold for these frightened children, so rudely transplanted from their homeland?

For all its attempts to be the great humanitarian, the U.S. government is exposed for the villain it is. Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, internationally acclaimed humanities professor at Stanford University, said of the airlift of the South Vietnamese children:

"We are arbitrarily imposing our own perspective of what is good, just as we did throughout the war. It's an immoral attempt to salve our own consciences."

We are not fooled by this latest White House scheme. We must let our elected officials clearly understand that we deplore this misuse of innocent children and that we will not be tricked into America's re-involvement in South Vietnam. □

WICHITA BLACK COMMUNITY BLASTS POLICE ATTACK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Milton's mother, Mrs. Crawford, the police broke the door down and maced her, Milton and her other children who came out of their bedroom to see what was going on. Mrs. Crawford said police beat Milton, handcuffed and dragged him from his home, hitting him like a punching bag.

Later Milton was told by police, "You like to run, then you run now." He was jailed for four days and charged with assaulting police and resisting arrest. He was at a local hospital for a human bite in the back and a sprained thumb. Milton stated that police said, "We like to bite apes."

Meanwhile, Marlene Williams, a resident in the community, said her daughter Donna, age 18, was maced in the face and knocked to the ground after people had told police she was pregnant. Ms. Williams went on to say that Donna was on the ground and when she bent over to help Donna she was also sprayed in the face with mace. Donna was kicked while on the ground.

Community residents agreed the police did nothing to help Donna but stood around grinning saying things like, "You niggers are always up to something" and "We should have brought cages and put you in the zoo." When Donald Williams became mad about what police had done to his sister, one cop pulled a gun and pointed it several inches from his head.

Derick Blacknum, age 15, was hit in the face with a flashlight, bloodying his mouth and breaking his glasses according to eyewitnesses. Derick was jailed, charged with assaulting police and resisting arrest, and then released.

Police have stated the reason why they entered the community was in response to rock throwing by Blacks and according to newspaper accounts, the police suffered nearly all the injuries. Community residents made it clear they had no knowledge of any rock throwing and that police were using this as an excuse to cover up the racist brutality inflicted upon the community.

A statement, issued on behalf of the Sunflower Plaza Area by Ms. Crawford, Ms. Rachell Pollard and Ms. Marlene Williams, called on all people in the community to organize and fight back against these racist attacks. □

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

CHANGE

Among the many traditional systems and styles of the martial arts, there are a number of areas which need to be examined, since neither the inevitability of change nor the needs of the student are considered in depth.

With the exception of wushu, which is a traditional sport in the People's Republic of China, and Jeet Kune Do, founded by Bruce Lee, few contemporary martial arts methods are actually geared to aid the student in analyzing his or her capabilities. Let's take note of the fact that one of the original ideas behind the martial arts was/is to provide practitioners with a method, a way of uncovering the many untapped areas of the mind and body — actualizing the great reserves, the dormant capabilities so that the individual could identify and act on his weaknesses, and the realities around him/her.

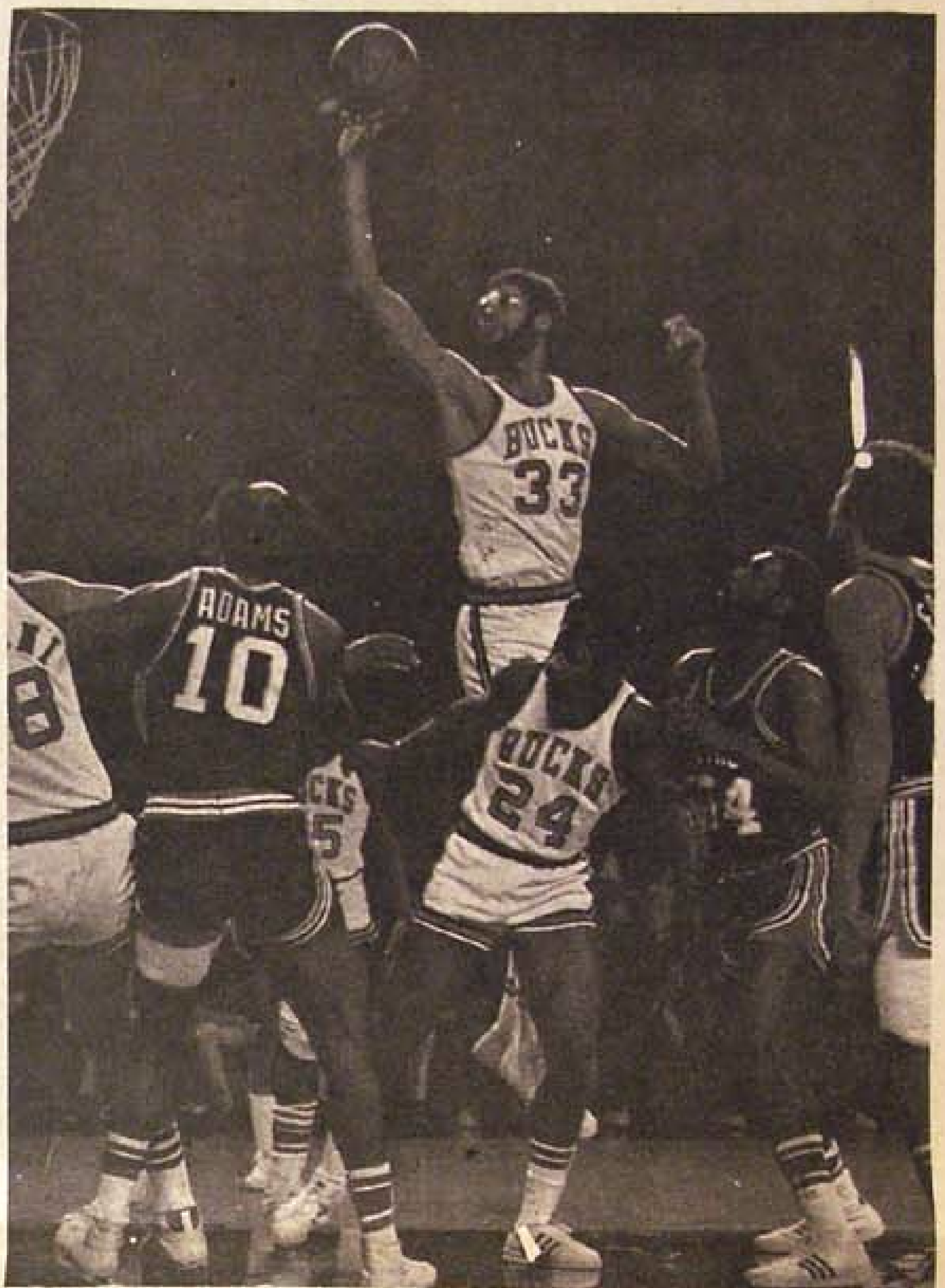
Most practitioners of today have been blindly repeating 500-year-old rituals which allow only advanced students to search for an understanding of their capabilities. For a student to question tradition or to add movements of his own design to the traditional routine is often branded as disrespectful or his performance is labeled as being "wrong."

Kata forms, the "formal exercises" of traditional schools, are alleged to develop coordination, balance, speed, sense of direction and the ability to defend against multiple imaginary opponents. Most definitely, katas aid in developing speed, coordination, etc..., but in tune to patterns of reaction, where actual conflicts have no pattern, no form. In actual conflicts, the adversary is alive and moving and has no intentions of being part of a pattern that was designed with the intentions that he be a willing target.

Another aspect of tradition that needs to be scrutinized concerns the reality that since each student, each individual is different, each will perform differently and should not be hounded with the false necessity of exactly duplicating the instructor's demonstrations. The individual, on the performance level, will produce no more than he is capable of and is not a mirror image of any instructor.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

ABDUL-JABBAR WINS SUPPORT OF N.B.A. PLAYERS



Superstar KAREEM ABDUL-JABAR dominating play with a fantastic jump shot here, has taken a stand for freedom of speech in the National Basketball Association.

(New York, N.Y.) - Brother Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, feared center for the Milwaukee Bucks, who has taken a stand for freedom of speech in the Black-dominated National Basketball Association (NBA), has won the support of the NBA Players Association.

The issue of freedom of speech arose when Brother Kareem fouled out in a March 11 game against the Golden State Warriors. Brother Kareem had a very direct criticism against referee Jerry Loeber, stating, "I think he (Jerry Loeber) is unqualified to be an official in this league. He takes the game completely away from the players."

For making this statement, Brother Kareem was fined $300, which his team, the Bucks, paid by check to the NBA last week. Kareem insists that NBA "gag rule" against public criticism of officials violates the Constitutional right of freedom of speech and has asked the Wisconsin Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to defend him against the fine.

NBA Players Association President Paul Silas said, "Kareem was the first player who had the guts to stand up and criticize an official as an individual. We defend his right to say anything."

Brother Kareem has been threatened with indefinite suspension if he continues to insist on his right to free speech, setting the scene for another battle between the owners and the players, but this time for a basic human right instead of money.

Kareem has all the cards stacked in his favor. As he says, "The man on the street is with me. They know I'm right."□

COINTELPRO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

In October, 1969, COINTELPRO sent an anonymous letter to Paul Boutelle, a leading member of SWP, who at that time was running for mayor of New York City. The COINTELPRO documents state that the purpose of the letter, allegedly written by White SWP members, was "an effort to further polarize Blacks and Whites within SWP, and particularly further irritate Boutelle over 'racism' within the Party."

Referring to Brother Boutelle and other Black SWP members as "monkeys," the letter sarcastically commented, "Why don't you. . .hook up with the Panthers where you feel at home?"

The two COINTELPRO documents concerning the NAACP kidnaping case in Monroe, Louisiana, were sent to organizations and individuals of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD). One anonymous letter said that CAMD was a "front group" for the SWP and hinted that funds were being embezzled.

Among those who received the letter were Black writer James Baldwin, a major supporter and fund-raiser for CAMD; the NAACP; the *Liberator*, a Black nationalist publication; the *Guardian* and a *New York Times* reporter "regarded by the SWP as being friendly." It has since been proved that the kidnaping charges were made up in order to discredit the civil rights movement.

CANDIDATE

Sam Jordan was an independent Black candidate for mayor of San Francisco in 1963. Supposedly alerting Jordan that some of his support come from the SWP, the FBI sent him a letter from "a concerned dockworker" that expressed his hesitancy to support Jordan because he (the dockworker) might be "branded as red."

In another development, key federal officials last week revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) used an operative who posed as a private detective to investigate the personal life of a top aide to Richard Nixon during the 1968 Presidential campaign. *The New York Times* reported that this is the first known case of a domestic CIA agent posing as a private detective conducting an inquiry not related to national security, a blatant violation of both the Agency's Charter and the U.S. Constitution.

WISCONSIN B.P.P. WRITES LEGISLATORS ON SENATE BILL NO. 1

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

oppressed people in particular. The negative aspects of this bill suppress the rights guaranteed the citizens of this country by the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence. . ."

The Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party continued: "In conjunction with the revelations of the Watergate and CIA investigations, and reports of CIA domestic spying, FBI and IRS invasions of privacy, U.S. army spying, state and local wiretapping, credit bureau secret data, etc., this proposed legislation clearly reveals the imminent danger of legislating the (il)legal foundation for creation of a totalitarian and police state."

The chapter pointed out that the Black Panther Party is urging the American people and particularly Black Americans to act in conjunction with elected officials in Washington, D.C., to prevent U.S. Senate approval of U.S. Senate Bill No. 1 as presently constituted.

Pointing out that the Black Panther Party "has already contacted the Congressional Black Caucus as well as other U.S. Congressmen in this regard," the letter urges the three legislators "to join in the Congressional effort to prevent speedy passage of this bill and to secure public hearings on the bill, and to work for House Judiciary hearings based on the progressive features of the original recommendations of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws."

The Milwaukee Chapter letter contained a brief 10-point summary of the most repressive features of Senate Bill No. 1, including its nullification of the 1972 Supreme Court decision (Furman vs. Georgia) by making executions mandatory for certain crimes under certain conditions; providing 15 years and/or a $100,000 fine for mere advocacy or membership in (or "facilitating" same), an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary change; permitting the President to wiretap domestic activities which he thinks are a "danger to the structure" of the government, and others.



Black man manhandled after police beating.

In his reply to Barry Bazzell, Senator Gaylor Nelson called attention to his introduction of measures "to strengthen our civil liberties," referring to legislation to create a Joint Committee on Individual Rights, to oversee all government surveillance activities conducted within the U.S., a bill to ban warrantless wiretapping, a bill to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of telephone records "and other pertinent measures."

COUSIN OF DALLAS B.P.P. HEAD KILLED BY COPS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

found hanging from his cell by a belt.

When Mrs. Walker informed the man that her son did not wear a belt, Cawthon stated that David died from an "overdose." When asked: "An overdose of what?" Cawthon left, saying "I don't know." Another policeman said that David had hung himself with a sock.

The official police report claimed that David was found in a sitting position in the telephone cell with a shirtsleeve tied around his neck and the other sleeve tied to the bars of the cell. Since David had no shirt on when arrested, and since the police report does not indicate that David was given his shirt, and since the shirt had no wrinkles on the sleeve that would indicate its having been tied to anything when it was examined by Committee representatives, the police story does not hold up.

A medical examiner found bruises on David's body. The death certificate reads "pending," rather than "suicide" as cause of death.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

movement to "man the barricades." The labor federation chief indicated he preferred to keep the struggle in the parliamentary arena through lobbying Congress and feared the consequences of bringing thousands of jobless workers into the streets of the nation's capital.

A number of trade unions and other groups which were planning their own protests in Washington have now decided to join the April 26 IUD rally. A group of New York-New Jersey unions, which had earlier announced an April 29 protest in the capital, agreed at a March 20 meeting to join the IUD rally. The National Coalition to Fight Inflation and Unemployment also decided to join, as did the Coalition on the Economic Crisis, which formed in early March at a national conference that drew several organizations traditionally active in the antiwar movement.

The New York-New Jersey unions are united around 10 demands which include full employment, reduced work hours, tax reforms, higher jobless benefits, more federal aid to cities, a national health plan, increased social security benefits and an end to military aid to the Saigon and Phnom Penh governments.

DEMAND

It is the latter demand, ending aid to Thieu and Lon Nol, which differentiates these groups from the IUD rally. The AFSCME spokesman said last week that the unions have not dropped this demand from their 10-point program. The call to end military aid will be among the banners and signs the demonstrators will carry on their march to RFK Stadium, the spokesman said, although he added that it was doubtful they would be allowed to carry them inside the stadium.

A spokesman for the IUD in Washington confirmed its reluctance to include the demand. "The IUD's program will be completely focused on unemployment, not on foreign policy," the spokesman said. He added that participating unions will be allowed to carry banners identifying the unions but the IUD "will handle" the slogans. There is little chance the IUD can be pressured into taking a stand against continued military aid to the Lon Nol and Thieu dictatorships since the AFL-CIO Executive Council recently endorsed President Ford's aid bill with only one dissenting vote from AFSCME President Jerry Wurf.☐

Letters to the Editor

Brothers and Sisters,

My name is Mary Bishop, wife and comrade of Cameron Bishop. As you may already know, Cameron was busted in Rhode Island on March 12 ending his six years on the ten most wanted list of the FBI. He has been charged with the participation in the 1969 bombings of four defense towers in Colorado. The towers supplied electricity to Coors Porcelein, a company which manufactured alf missle-nose columns, and most of the armor for the helicopters used in Vietnam.

If found guilty of these charges, Cameron may face more than 100 years in prsion, a depressing irony in the face of Nixon's recent pardon for the crimes he committed against the American people, let alone the destruction and mutilation of an entire country in Southeast Asia.

I am presently trying to get a legal defense fund going for Cameron. The process is new to me, the prices are high and I know it's going to be difficult to raise the money we need to assure him the legal aid he deserves. Therefore I'm asking all my comrades in the struggle for any donations and all information that might be helpful in raising funds.

Cameron's trial will be political from the start to finish. It is an opportunity for people all over the country to express their support of the anti-imperialist movement. The war in Southeast Asia is not over! The people responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent Vietnamese still run our country, living comfortably and free. They are the guilty ones, and yet not one will do time for the crimes committed against the people of Vietnam and Cambodia. Please help me speak out against the contradictions of our country's political and legal systems. Help Free Cameron Bishop!

Your sister in the struggle,
Mary Bishop

P.S. Cameron is strong in will and sends his love to all brothers and sisters.
Send information and/or donations to:
Mary Bishop c/o Carole and Sue Bishop
1410 S. Humboldt, Denver, Colorado 80210

David G. Du Bois, editor

Thank you for your coverage of the letter the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party wrote to the Congressional Committees investigating governmental intelligence agencies.

As you informed the readers of THE BLACK PANTHER, the Committee for Justice is engaged in an effort to see that the Congressional investigation of the CIA probes deeply into the harassment by government intelligence agencies of the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton.

We are in serious need of funds to pay our lawyers for past work as well as the much needed work there is yet to do. The People are our only source of support; we survive mostly on small contributions. If your readers can help us with any amount of money, please ask them to send it to:

The Committee for Justice
for Huey P. Newton
P.O. Box 297
Oakland, Ca. 94604

All Power to the People!
The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party

Revolutionary Greetings,

Being that I have nothing but time, I thought I'd put some of it to good use. And by letting my mind wander to people and places outside these walls is one of the best ways I know to use time.

I happen to be one of many who has fallen victim to an imperfect society. At present, I'm being held prisoner in this slave camp, known as Menard Correctional Center. It was through one of my dear comrades here that I obtained your address.

Being behind bars can encage one's body but not one's mind if he refuses to let it.

For over three years I've been struggling to bring about a change, but the battle never ends.

I realize that there's a bigger struggle taking place on the other side of these walls, and I know that you're in that struggle. I wish everyone would open their eyes to what time it is.

One of the reasons for my writing is to ask if you could send me your paper. I'm hopeing to join the struggle out there within the next year or two, and I'd like to keep track of what's going on. Being that Rockefeller and his kind have all the money, I'm without funds. So if you can see your way to supply me with your paper, believe me it'll be well appreciated.

Well, guess it's about that time. So to all the Brothers and Sisters at the "Panther News Office," I say:

Peace After The Revolution,
Darnell Jones #40689
Box 711
Menard, Ill. 62259

"... AND BID HIM SING"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

in his opinion don't seem to understand that Black Americans are Africans, just like the Egyptians. "...I been feeling like bustin' some heads since I been here," he complained to Bob.

Bob replies that "some heads might need to be busted" but that it would be wrong for Suliman or any of the Black Americans to do it. He points out that to Egyptians, Black Americans are still Americans, and America is the enemy. "We got our thing to do over there (U.S.). They got theirs to do over here," Bob correctly reminds Suliman.

Two of the best chapters in the book are about Suliman's reading of his poetry to a mixed Egyptian, Black American and White American audience and the 1963 visit of Malcolm X to Cairo. The imagery created by Brother Du Bois when he describes the poetry reading is superb. This reviewer felt that she was there with Suliman as he severely chastised the White Americans for their centuries of racial injustices to Black people.

The impact of Malcolm X upon Suliman and Bob is profound. Searching for their role as Black Americans in Egypt, they are told by Brother Malcolm that their main task is to educate Egyptians about the plight of Black people in America. Malcolm's subsequent assassination in 1964 is a major tragedy for them.

1967 WAR

As the book concludes, the 1967 war has broken out between Israel and Egypt. All Americans, with a few exceptions, must leave Egypt, a reality that infuriates Suliman. However, this reviewer felt strongly that going home would be the best thing for Suliman, who by now is beginning to understand that Black Americans can best do "their thing" at home.

If you are fortunate enough to know Brother Du Bois — as this reviewer does — then you get all the more pleasure out of reading the book. You realize that Bob Jones is a fictionalized version of David Du Bois. Who the other characters are in real life is the author's secret. But their identities do not matter. What does matter is that . . *And Bid Him Sing* is a book with an important message for all Third World people, victims of colonialism who continually search for their cultural heritage.☐

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



FREE SHOE PROGRAM

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

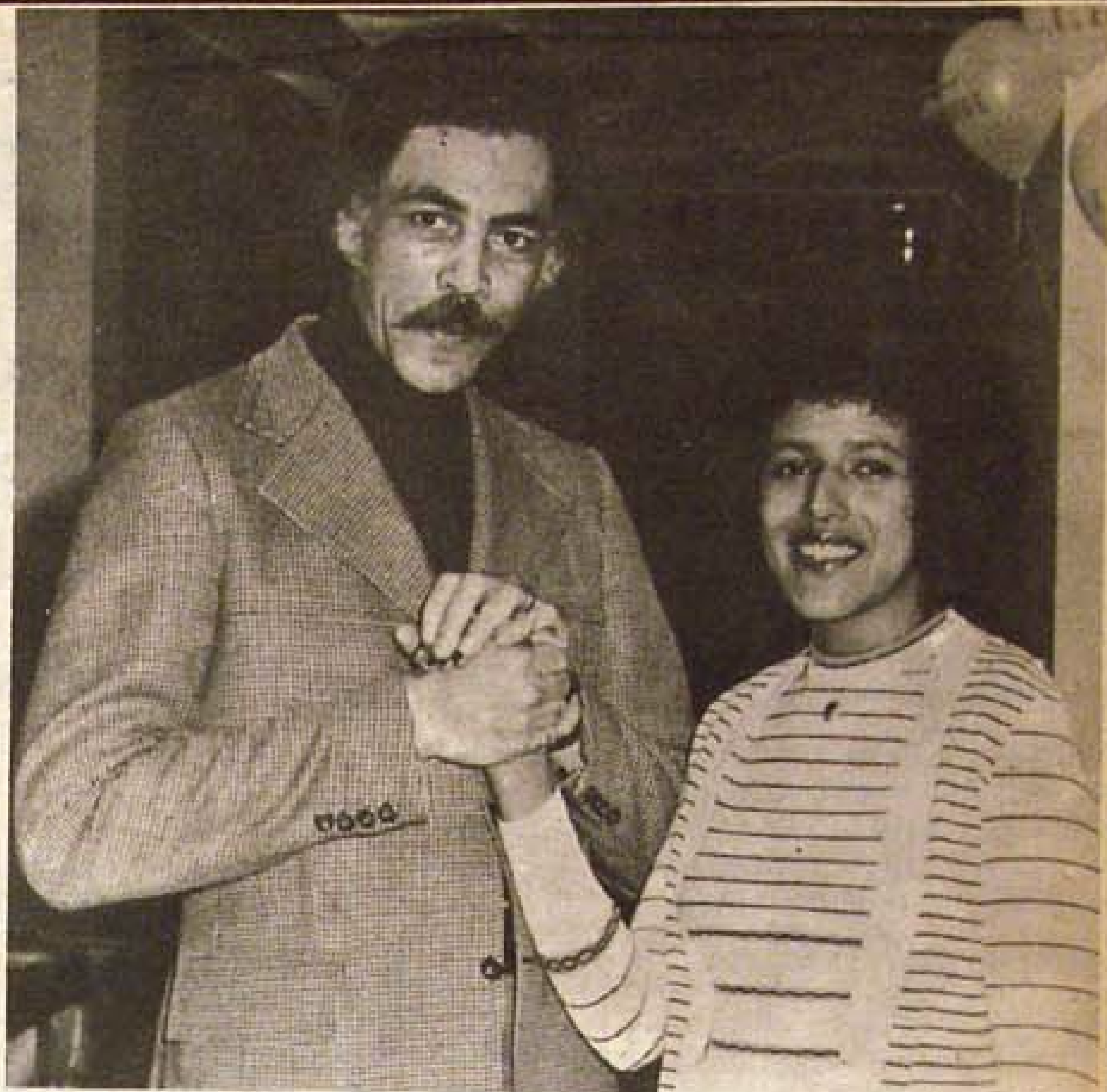
Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

> *"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."*
>
> *—Huey P. Newton*

ELECT ELAINE BROWN

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 3

ON TUESDAY APRIL 15th



Dear Friends:

Thank you so very much for all the help you have given to my campaign for Oakland City Council, District #3.

With people like yourself behind my candidacy, we will be able to bring progressive change to the City of Oakland.

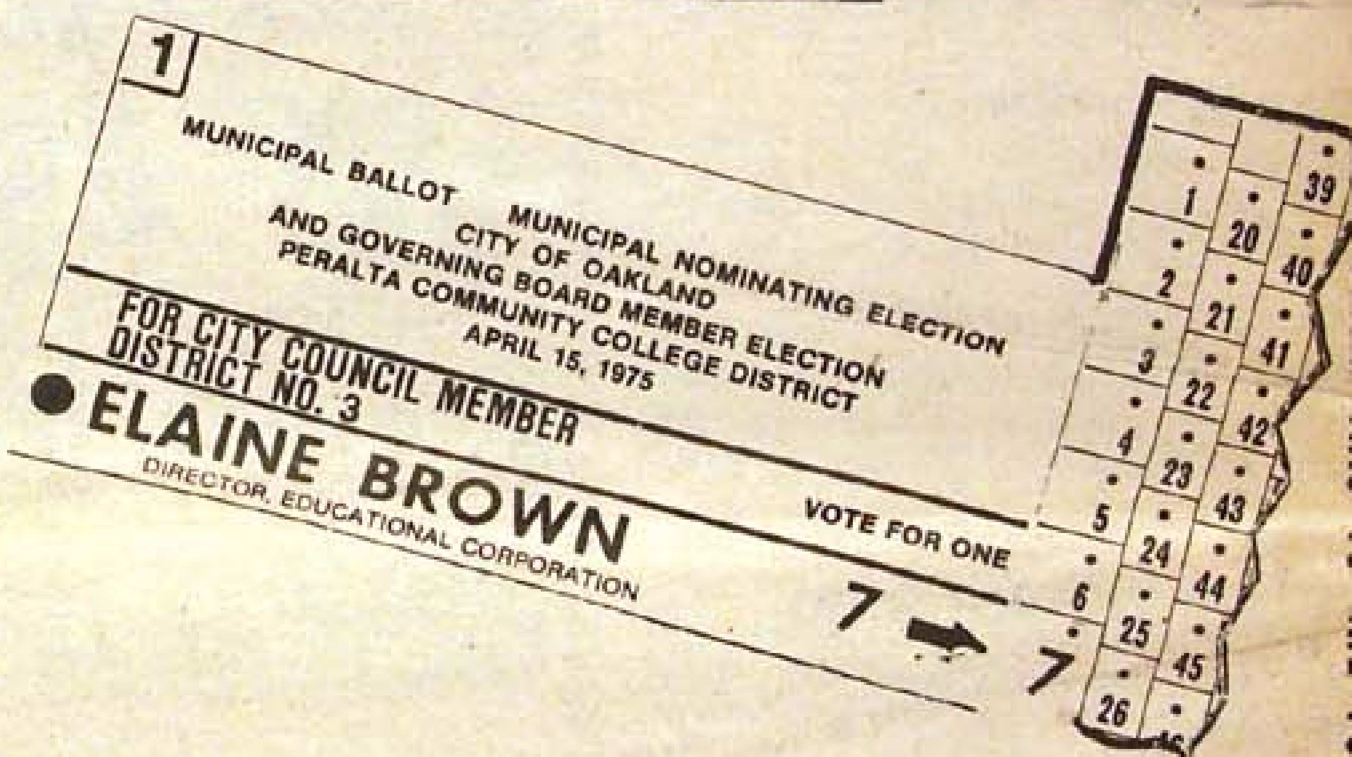
This one time, on April 15th, right here in Oakland, we can make a difference. We can begin to move from a power*less* situation to a power*ful* situation. If we elect, this one time, a true people's representative, one of our own, just imagine what that will mean for Black and poor people around this country. Imagine. And we can do it, right here in Oakland, on April 15th.

Due to the new and complex voting system being used in Oakland for the first time this year, for your convenience, I have provided instructions on the new voting system. Please read them carefully and VOTE.

Most Sincerely,

Elaine Brown

Elaine Brown



VOTING IS EASY

Here's How:

STEP 1

USING BOTH HANDS, slide the ballot card all the way into the Vote Recorder.

STEP 2

Be sure the two holes at the top of the card fit over the TWO RED PINS on the Vote Recorder.

IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS IN VOTING, OR YOU NEED A RIDE TO YOUR POLLING PLACE, OR A BABYSITTER, PLEASE CALL US AT **832-6665** FOR ASSISTANCE.

STEP 3

To vote, PUNCH OUT DOT NUMBER 7 ON THE BALLOT CARD TO VOTE FOR ELAINE BROWN. Use the punch provided. Do not use pen or pencil.

STEP 4

After voting, slide the card out of the Vote Recorder and place it under the flap in the gray envelope. IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, ASK FOR ANOTHER BALLOT.

Elaine Needs Your Help

ELAINE'S CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN VERY DYNAMIC. WE CAN WIN! BUT NOT WITHOUT VOTES. ELAINE NEEDS YOUR HELP TO GET THE VOTE OUT. WE NEED CANVASSERS ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY ALL DAY. ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT—ELAINE NEEDS YOUR HELP ON ELECTION DAY TO GET PEOPLE TO THE POLLS. TOGETHER WE CAN WIN! PLEASE CALL US AND TELL US WHEN YOU CAN COME: ADDRESS-1924 FRANKLIN; 832-6665.

ENDORSEMENTS

FOR OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL:		(NUMBERS)
District No. 1	Marie Converse	#3
District No. 3	*Elaine Brown*	#7
District No. 5	Dr. Allen D. Franklin	#14
District No. 7	Mary I. Meredith	#18
At-Large	John Sutter	#22
FOR OAKLAND SCHOOL BOARD:		
Director No. 1	George Rothman	#27
(Dual Endorsement)	Rev. L.H. Murphy	#28
Director No. 2	Dr. Ken Hoh	#30
Director No. 3	Darlene A. Lawson	#36
FOR PERALTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT:		
Trustee No. 1	Robert J. Reichert	#42
Trustee No. 4	A. Edward Bell	#45
Trustee No. 6	Hynetha Hewitt	#48

BRING THIS TO THE POLLS WITH YOU